



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-149**  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

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4 August 1989

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**Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut Speech**  
*BK0308094489 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3—Speaking at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia on July 30, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers and foreign minister, stressed the need to establish an interim political mechanism in order to conduct free and democratic general elections in Cambodia in the shortest time possible under the supervision of the international control mechanism.

He said the international conference could still agree upon a number of points within its purview even if the negotiations between the concerned cambodian parties proves futile.

Phoun Sipaseut referred to Laos's experience during the Geneva conference on Laos in 1961-62, which had also to define international supervision in Laos. The Geneva conference recognized and guaranteed the final decisions mooted out by the three Lao parties at the negotiations with the participation of all sides or outside the conference.

He reiterated the conclusions of JIM-1 and JIM-2 [the first and second Jakarta informal meetings] and the agreements reached by different countries and the concerned parties, which, he said, are the outcomes of numerous efforts combined with a political goodwill and a reconciliatory spirit.

The Lao foreign minister said: "Any plots to undermine these outcomes are only aimed at obstructing the success of this conference and delaying the settlement of the Cambodia issue. In the legitimate interests of the Cambodian people and for the sake of this region and the world, it is necessary for the international community to apply concrete measures to prevent the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, stop military aids to them, disarm their control and repression of Cambodian refugees, and bring the culprits of crimes against the Cambodian people to trial at an international tribunal".

**Further Report on Speech**

*BK0408043689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
1200 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, and head of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] delegation, on 30 July presented the LPDR's attitude to the international conference on Cambodia in Paris, the capital of the Republic of France.

In his address, Phoun Sipaseut reaffirmed the LPDR Government's appraisal of the high value of the results of JIM 1 and JIM 2, which laid an indisputable foundation for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled

the experience of the Geneva conference on Laos in 1961 and expressed full support for the statement issued by the Cambodian National Assembly on the permanent neutrality of the State of Cambodia.

The head of the LPDR delegation also stressed that in order to create conditions favorable to a settlement of Cambodia's internal problems and to achieve national reconciliation, it is deemed necessary to expeditiously impose a cease-fire in Cambodia. The LPDR delegation supported statements by delegations from the State of Cambodia and other countries that called for the Cambodian factions to observe a cease-fire prior to the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, and consistent proposals for the establishment of an international control mechanism to prevent a return to power by the genocidal Pol Pot clique and to inspect the withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia, the cessation of military assistance to the Cambodian factions and foreign interference, the observance of a cease-fire, the return of refugees to the country, and establishment of general elections on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's independence, sovereignty, and right to self-determination and the principle of unanimity.

The LPDR delegation acclaimed the international community's initiatives to contribute to the renovation and reconstruction of the State of Cambodia. The LPDR will do its best within its capabilities to contribute to said honorable task. Phoun Sipaseut added that the establishment of a zone of peace, neutrality, friendship, and cooperation would facilitate the effort to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. The statement issued by the Cambodian National Assembly on the permanent neutrality of the State of Cambodia satisfies the aspiration of the Cambodian people. In order to materialize the said aspiration, the international community must adhere to the following principles:

1. Respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all countries. Respect the land and water territory, special economic zones, and sea territory of all coastal countries.
2. Refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of each other and from using force in the maintenance of mutual relations.
3. Refrain from affiliating or joining military alliances with countries inside or outside a region against any party or country inside or outside a region. Refrain from using the territory of one's country or third countries against other countries.
4. Settle all international mishaps and conflicts through peaceful means.
5. Promote effective cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

These principles are compatible with the Bandung principles of 1955, the principle of the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality of 1971, the principles of the Treaty of Bali of 1976, the proposal put forth by the Lao delegation at JIM 1, the UN Charter,

and the objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement. In short, the five principles satisfy the aspiration of all countries in the region and the current world trend.

Phoun Sipaseut concluded his address by expressing the hope that the Paris conference would score its expected success for the benefit of the peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation that the Cambodian people and people in the Asia-Pacific region and the world long for.

#### **Indian Minister Addresses Paris Conference**

*BK0308174389 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1708 GMT 3 Aug 89*

["Statement by Mr Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, at the International Conference on Cambodia in Paris, July 31, 1989"]

[Text] Mr Co-Chairman, excellencies, distinguished delegates:

I should like to begin by extending my sincere gratitude to the Government of France for having extended to us and the other delegations their invitation to come to Paris to participate in a conference which might well mark a turning point.

Earlier this month, in this great city, the bicentenary of the French Revolution was celebrated. So were liberty, equality and fraternity; also the rights of man. The melancholy and adamant fact is that 200 years after 1789, real liberty, real equality, real fraternity are still on the agenda of humanity.

President Mitterrand and other members of his government, notably Foreign Minister Dumas, the co-chairman, have played a vital role in bringing us together for this International Conference on Cambodia.

I should like to extend my delegation's warm wishes for the success of this conference. H.E [his excellency] the co-chairman of the conference, the distinguished foreign minister of Indonesia has been in forefront of his country's efforts to find an equitable solution to this problem, which has faced us for several years. The role played by the Government of Indonesia in organising the informal meetings at Jakarta has indeed paved the way for our presence here today. We would like to thank you also, Mr Co-Chairman, for your efforts and we would like to express the wish that under the joint chairmanship of both distinguished personalities, this conference will achieve success.

Mr Co-Chairman, the presence of the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement in our midst is a recognition of the collective contribution of its members towards resolving disputes peacefully. In the particular instance of Cambodia, the Nonaligned Movement has been complementing the regional and other initiatives. I sincerely

hope that in the near future we will in the Nonaligned Movement have the pleasure of welcoming Cambodia to take its rightful place in the movement.

As recently as two years ago, it would have been difficult to imagine this conference taking place. Much has happened since the first direct meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen. India was of assistance in initiating this dialogue between these leading personalities in December, 1987. I, myself have kept in close and continuous touch with the leaders in Indochina and ASEAN. Several multilateral meetings have been held and important bilateral contacts undertaken between the various parties and countries concerned. The most notable among these have been the informal meetings held in Jakarta. The Jakarta informal meetings have resulted in the enunciation of a consensus covering many aspects of a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian question including the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops linked to the cessation of all external interference and military assistance to the Cambodian factions and the non-return of the genocidal policies of the Pol Pot regime. It is our hope that the International Conference on Cambodia will take this process further and enable us to reach agreements on the many aspects involved.

India's historical links with southeast Asia have been long and multifaceted, involving as they have interactions in religious, cultural and commercial fields. We have been deeply pained at the tragedy and suffering which have befallen this part of the world in recent years. We have, therefore, striven and will continue to strive to achieve a lasting peace, to bring an end to the agony of the Cambodian people. Several distinguished delegates have alluded to the spirit of the Khmer people as symbolised in the marvelous structures at Angkor. Mr Chairman, we recognise and admire its spirit and we would be gratified to witness its restoration. The recognition of the symbolic importance of this monument to the temple complex at Angkor over the last few years. [sentence as received]

Mr Co-chairman, you and other distinguished ministers are aware of the role which India played since 1954 as chairman of the international commission for supervision and control in Cambodia. In spite of the many problems which the commission faced and which have been referred to by my distinguished colleague the foreign minister of Canada, India learnt much from this experience, just as we have learnt from our participation in other peace-keeping operations in Korea, the Congo, Gaza, Cyprus and Namibia.

We strongly support the call for an international control mechanism to undertake well-defined responsibilities for implementing an agreed solution to the Cambodian question. In order, however, to avoid the difficulties which were experienced in the earlier, international control commission, we would also lend our strong support to the call for the assignment of specific responsibilities

and a clear mandate to the international control mechanism which can be inter-alia, expected to monitor the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Cambodia. Equally important would be the functions of supervising the cessation of the inflow of military assistance to the Cambodian factions, the non-return of the genocidal practices of the Pol Pot regime and the supervision of general elections.

We fully support the position stated by many delegations that a comprehensive solution would be the best way to ensure stable peace in Cambodia. We are, however, equally conscious of the fact, which has been repeatedly stated, that a political solution cannot be imposed from outside, because ultimately the Cambodian people must decide for themselves.

It is a tribute to the wisdom of the co-chairmen of this conference that they have foreseen the necessity for the discussions among the Cambodians to continue in parallel with the proceedings of the international conference itself. We urge the Cambodian parties to display the necessary spirit of flexibility and constructive compromise and come to an understanding amongst themselves, so that the international conference can recognise and guarantee the agreements arrived at among them. At the same time, however, the emphasis should be on the parallel nature of the conference, which means that we should work hard in the various committees to be set up, to ensure that the necessary environment is created for the achievement of a comprehensive solution.

Since it is the Cambodian people that will ultimately have to decide their future, it is imperative that fair and free elections are held under international supervision within a reasonable period of time, so that the will of the Cambodian people prevails. Their verdict must be accepted, if Cambodia is to leave behind its winter of discontent, and go forward to a new dawn.

There is general agreement that Cambodia should be a sovereign, independent, neutral, and nonaligned country, at peace with itself and its neighbours. This clearly means that foreign military bases or forces will not be present in Cambodia. We have noted the declaration of permanent neutrality of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia ensuring these principles.

We have listened with interest and respect to the points made by the distinguished secretary general of the United Nations which have found general acceptance in the conference. The details regarding the role that the United Nations can play will be worked out by the working committees in the next few days, however, Mr Co-chairman, may I emphasise India's view that the effective role of the United Nations can only be based on the broad consensus of the countries members of the organisations and which takes into account the various points of view. The exclusivity of reserving decisions to a small number of countries cannot have the desired results.

Once peace has been restored to Cambodia, it will facilitate the return of Cambodian refugees to their home without hindrance. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees has the necessary experience and machinery for coordinating this process.

Cambodia will need considerable assistance for its rehabilitation and reconstruction. The international community should be generous in providing means for the rebuilding of Cambodia. We in India have several ongoing programmes, of which the restoration of the Angkor Wat, which I referred to earlier, is among the most important. We have provided other assistance, including doctors, medical equipment and technical experts. India, a developing country itself, has the experience and expertise to extend assistance in many fields such as small scale industries, forestry and agro-based industries, fisheries etc. We are willing to share them and train Cambodian personnel in agriculture, water resources, manpower planning, irrigation, telecommunications, cooperative sector, rural development etc. We have assembled here to try to find a political solution for what is called the Cambodian problem. The tragedy of Cambodia has lasted long enough, while it will take a lot of effort from us all to ensure the success of this important conference, any one of us, by taking an inflexible approach, can hinder its success. This we must now allow, we must endeavour to dissipate the blinding mist of misunderstandings and breakthrough the mounting wall of prejudice. The building of peace, the enlarging the areas of agreement are more important than anything else. Should we not here ensure that the future of Cambodia no longer lives in the past? What we need is goodwill and understanding. Confidence building takes time, so does healing of wounds. Benjamin Franklin's formula as a diplomat was "sleepless tact, immovable calmness and a patience that no folly, no provocation, no blunders can shake."

For too long the people of Cambodia have looked at dark clouds without a silver lining. That silver lining is now more than discernible. Having come so far we cannot, we must not fail. Diplomacy does not offer salvation; it does offer hope. That is why we are here.

Mr Co-Chairman, let me conclude with a verse from the Rig Veda, which is perhaps the oldest book known to human kind dating back to between 2000-1500 BC:

"Meet Together, Talk Together;  
May Your Minds Comprehend Alike;  
Common Be Your Action and Achievement;  
Common Be Your Thoughts and Intentions;  
Common Be the Wishes of Your Hearts;  
So There Be Union Amongst You."



### **Wants Cambodia's Nonaligned Seat Filled**

*HK0308072789 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0514 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 3—Indian Foreign Secretary Natwar Singh said in Paris Tuesday [1 August] that he hoped enough progress would be made on Cambodia for its vacant seat on the Non-Aligned Movement to be filled for a meeting in Belgrade next month.

He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE this was an optimistic with [as received] but noted that when informal talks on Cambodia began less than two years ago they were not expected to result in a ministerial conference.

He was speaking after an international conference on Cambodia which opened Sunday [had] reached agreement to work for peace in Cambodia.

The Non-Aligned Movement is due to meet in Belgrade from September 4 to 6.

Cambodia's seat is currently vacant, but Mr. Singh said he hoped "a satisfactory solution to the Cambodian question" would be reached in time for a delegation agreed by all parties to take Cambodia's place in Belgrade.

Mr. Singh, whose government recognises the State of Cambodia, criticized Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan for obstructing Tuesday's agreement, but paid tribute to their main backer China for taking a helpful attitude and persuading the Khmer Rouge to accept the agreement.

India is to co-chair with Canada a crucial commission charged with drawing up ways to implement a ceasefire and an international control mechanism to monitor a comprehensive settlement, including withdrawal of foreign troops, and internationally supervised elections.

The Khmer Rouge had objected to India's position as co-chairman, objecting also to Laos' co-chairing another commission.

Laos also recognises the State of Cambodia and not the tripartite coalition which includes the Khmer Rouge and holds Cambodia's seat at the United Nations.

India would take part in an international control mechanism if invited, Mr. Singh said, stressing New Delhi's willingness to help in reconstruction efforts.

He recalled that India had already been involved in restoring the historic Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia.

He had said in a speech to the conference Monday that India, itself a developing country, was willing to share its expertise in such fields as small-scale industries, forest and agro-based industries, and to train Cambodian personnel in such areas as agriculture and rural development.

### **VNA Runs Thach Interview on Paris Talks**

*HK0308031789 Hanoi VNA in English 1646 GMT  
2 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach granted an exclusive interview to our correspondent in Paris on August 1. Following are questions and answers:

**Question 1:** What are the differences between the Paris international conference on Cambodia and the Jakarta informal meets (JIM) and the United Nations debates on the Cambodia question?

**Answer:** JIM's (JIM-1 and JIM-2) were informal meetings between the Cambodian parties and the other Southeast Asian countries in their search for a solution to the Cambodia question. The most important outcome of JIM's were its conclusions on the two key problems of a solution to the Cambodian issue, i.e., the total pull-out of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The JIM conclusions have broken up the ten-year-old stalemate in the Cambodia issue, laid the foundation for a solution to the Cambodia issue and paved the way for holding the international conference on Cambodia in Paris.

In the meantime, despite ten resolutions on Cambodia having been by the United Nations, the Cambodia question still remains unsolved because the United Nations only recognizes the representation of the genocidal clique and still fails to recognize the State of Cambodia which is really controlling the whole country. At the same time, the UN resolutions are in favour of only one side and opposed to the other, in the Cambodia issue. Therefore, this issue has come to a standstill at the United Nations.

The Paris International Conference on Cambodia is a formal conference which has been held under the co-chairmanship of France, the host country, and Indonesia, the chairman of JIM.

So, after the failure of attempt at using the United Nations to interfere in Cambodia, the countries concerned have to hold an international conference in Paris to resolve the Cambodia issue in the presence of representatives of the two opposing forces in Cambodia, the two groups of Southeast Asian nations having different positions regarding the Cambodia issue, the big powers and other countries interested in this issue such as the

Soviet Union, the United States, China, India, France, Britain, Australia, Canada, Poland, Japan, the UN secretary-general and the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.

At the conference, there has emerged a broad exchange of views on the necessity for the United Nations to stop adopting the erroneous resolutions on Cambodia and to recognize the decisions of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, if it wants to play a role in settling the Cambodia issue.

Question 2: What are the main issues emerging at the foreign ministerial meetings over the past days?

Answer: Following the declaration of total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by this September, the main question arising at the conference is the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime as well as the danger of a civil war launched by the Khmer Rouge. It can be said that the Paris international conference on Cambodia has developed the two key questions laid down by JIM-1 and JIM-2.

Question 3: Does your support for the conference's efforts towards achieving an overall solution to the Cambodia issue contradict the principle of Cambodia's internal affairs being settled by the Cambodians themselves?

Answer: Vietnam's position is that Cambodia's internal affairs should be settled by the Cambodian parties, and the international conference should not interfere or impose any approach whatsoever. We agree with the conference's decision to set up three working committees: The first committee will deal with the issue of international control; the second one, with the issue of international guarantee; and the third one, with the issue of refugees and reconstruction in Cambodia.

In an attempt to force the Cambodian parties into settling their internal affairs according to its will, a certain country requested the conference to form a fourth working committee to deal with Cambodia's internal affairs.

The delegations of the State of Cambodia and other countries were against such a request. Eventually, the conference unanimously decided to set up an ad-hoc committee comprising only the Cambodian parties to deal with Cambodia's internal affairs. As such, the conference has accepted the principle of the Cambodians settling Cambodia's internal affairs.

Until now, the positions of the participating parties are identical insofar as the international aspect of the Cambodia issue is concerned. They are also identical on many essential points relating to the internal aspect of the issue. As such, conditions are nearly sufficient for reaching an overall solution. What still remains is that the Cambodian parties should agree with one another on

a national concord mechanism for the period of transition from the time of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal until the holding of general elections. Such an agreement will lead to an overall solution to the Cambodia issue, to the desire of the Cambodian people, the world people and all of us.

Question 4: Is there any major controversy at the conference?

Answer: Pol Pot's representative was opposed to three points unanimously agreed upon by the other delegates: Firstly, the United Nations secretary-general's sending a team of experts on a fact-finding mission to Cambodia; secondly, the setting up of an ad-hoc committee on Cambodia's internal affairs; and thirdly, the appointment of Canada and India as co-chairmen of the first committee. The single Pol Pot representative stubbornly clung to his objection which prolonged the (dispute) throughout two sessions on the afternoon and evening of July 31. It was [not] until the August 1 morning session that the Pol Pot representative had to accept the general decision on these three points.

Question 5: Why should the State of Cambodia accept the fact-finding team recommended by the United Nations secretary-general?

Answer: With its goodwill, the State of Cambodia has not only accepted the fact-finding team but also declared to create the most favourable conditions for the members of the team to gather necessary technical information in Cambodia in service of the work of the first committee on international control. This is necessary for the operation of this committee. The Khmer Rouge was strongly opposed to this fact-finding mission as they do not want the conference's progress. On the other hand, they fear that the reports submitted by the team will reflect the objective facts about the control of the State of Cambodia over the entire Cambodian territory as well as about their crimes against the Cambodian people. It is another setback of the Pol Pot clique that the conference still upholds its decision to send a fact-finding team to Cambodia.

Question 6: Can you let me know about the forthcoming work of this conference and its prospects?

Answer: The working committees will assume its duties from August 3-10 and again from August 16-18 this year. Then from August 20-24, the coordinating committee will arrange these committees' reports into general documents for adoption at another foreign ministerial meeting to be held from August 28-30.

In the general trend of the countries and parties concerned in favour of a solution prior to the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, I think that the conference will achieve its result. Nevertheless, this result still depends on the goodwill of all the participating sides.



### Dumas on Fact-Finding Mission to Cambodia

LD0108214189 Paris Domestic Service in French  
2000 GMT 1 Aug 89

[Excerpts] The roundtable on Cambodia which has been meeting in Paris has finally been successful. After 2 and ½ days of negotiations which have been more than difficult—insults were even spoken—the international conference achieved its objective: the setting-up of several committees with very specific technical aims. [passage omitted]

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas gave a few details on this when interviewed by Mireille Lemaire-quier:

[Begin Dumas recording] The fact-finding mission is similar to the one sent recently in connection with the UN secretary general's proposal to examine the problems of Polisario Front. This mission will go very quickly—the text specifies: in the shortest possible time—so as to fruitfully inform the committee that has been specially entrusted with overseeing the cease-fire of the procedure for checking the withdrawal of foreign troops. So this mission will aim primarily at assessing needs, and this mission of control has been set up already. [end recording]

### Details of Fact-Finding Commission

BK0308015589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Aug pp 1, 3

[By Jacques Bekaert in Paris]

[Excerpt] The fact-finding commission under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will leave for Cambodia at the end of the week, probably Saturday [5 August], a reliable source said yesterday.

The mission, comprising 15 people made up of civilian and military experts, is also expected to visit the Thai-Cambodian border and camps controlled by the various factions.

The civilians will be UN officials while the military experts will be provided by Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia and Canada, the source said.

The mission will use its own plane and will probably go to places like Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap and Stung Treng—cities accessible by plane as time is running short.

The commission is expected to be back in Paris by August 19.

The only group to oppose the sending of this fact-finding mission were the Khmer Rouge.

There were some heated exchanges on Monday between conference chairman French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

Finally, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, during a dinner at the Chinese Embassy with the three leaders of the Cambodian resistance, managed to convince the Khmer Rouge to accept the mission.

The mission has no political power and its report will be strictly technical.

The conference asked the "four Cambodian factions and states concerned to extend to the mission all cooperation and assistance to enable it to carry out tasks effectively in conditions of full security".

Hun Sen told UN representatives at the conference that they will be given full support while they are in Cambodia. [passage omitted]

### Tasks of UN Team Detailed

AU0208133589 Paris APF in English 1249 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[By Robert Holloway]

[Text] Paris, Aug. 2 (AFP)—The United Nations on Wednesday began putting together a fact-finding mission on Cambodia which U.N. officials here hoped would report to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by mid-August.

The mission—set up at the request of an international peace conference here—will assess the feasibility of a U.N. peace-keeping force operating in Cambodia if the Security Council decides to send one, the officials said.

In particular the mission will report on the state of roads, airports and communications in Cambodia.

It will include a dozen people, most of them military officers, the officials said.

They and civilian members of the team will wear the blue berets and insignia which identify them as U.N. personnel, but they will not carry weapons.

The officials emphasised that the mission came exclusively under the authority of Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

They compared it to the mission sent to Iraq and Iran when a ceasefire took effect in the Gulf War in August 1988.

It was understood that Mr. Perez de Cuellar had already chosen the leader of the mission by midday Wednesday Paris time (1000 GMT) and that the name would be announced later in New York.

The Paris conference—which began work in committees on Wednesday—had no authority over the fact-finding mission, officials said.

But, since time is so short—the conference is due to reconvene at foreign-minister level on August 28—the U.N. has decided to seek members of the mission only among the 18 countries participating in the conference.

The countries most likely to provide personnel are Australia, Canada, France, India, Indonesia and Malaysia, all of which have experience in U.N. peace-keeping operations.

The first of the three committees which began work in the Paris conference on Wednesday is to design a mechanism for monitoring the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and define the terms of a ceasefire.

It is this committee, co-chaired by Canada and India, which will recommend whether or not to ask the U.N. Security Council to send a peace-keeping force to Cambodia.

But delegation sources said that the question had not yet been raised in the committee.

Objections to the mission by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge resistance delayed the work of the conference for several hours on Monday.

The fact-finding mission is expected to assemble in Cambodia or a neighbouring country by this weekend, and to report to the U.N. Secretary General within two weeks of starting work, officials said.

While the four warring Cambodian factions and countries involved in the conflict had agreed to the mission, U.N. officials did not expect the team to be able to visit all parts of Cambodia until a ceasefire was reached.

**VNA Reports Closing of Paris Conference**  
*BK0308033189 Hanoi VNA in English 1648 GMT  
2 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2—The ministerial level international conference on Cambodia closed its first round of meetings in Paris on August 1st.

At the closing meeting, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen of the State of Cambodia thanked the French Government and the co-chairmen of the conference, namely French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, for their contributions to the process of solving the Cambodian issue. Chairman Hun Sen declared that the Government of the State of Cambodia, though not yet recognized by the United Nations, accepted an international fact-finding mission to Cambodia and would create all favourable conditions for its activities.

**PRC's Qian Qichen Holds News Conference**  
*BK0308122189 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia  
1030 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] At a 2 August news conference in Paris, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said: While attending the international conference, I held talks with 11 foreign ministers and met with the UN secretary general and delegates of the tripartite coalition government headed by Samdech Sihanouk. I noted that the conference started out well, but soon encountered complicated problems. The conference still needs to address many issues. I hope that the international conference makes progress and succeeds.

When asked if it was the flexible stance of Samdech Sihanouk's party or that of Hun Sen's which has enabled the international conference to reach an agreement and make progress, Qian Qichen said: I believe that the good start of the conference stemmed from the joint efforts exerted by the various countries attending the conference, including the four Cambodian parties.

At the conference, the majority of countries wanted a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem. The foreign troops must withdraw and national reconciliation among the Cambodian parties should be reached.

The conference agreed to set up four working commissions, and only agreements reached by all four commissions can provide a final agreement for the international conference. This is a comprehensive settlement but not a partial one.

A reporter asked the Chinese foreign minister how, together with progress toward a settlement of the Cambodian problem, the question of pol pot and ieng sary could be solved. Qian Qichen said: This question is one that we should tackle. Our principle is that the four Cambodian parties should reconcile, the acceptance of any person depends entirely on the Cambodians, and a person proposed by one party should be accepted by the other parties. However, if the proposed persons are all unacceptable, a reconciliation will not be achieved.

**Hun Sen Discusses Quadripartite Authority**  
*BK0308162989 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3—The provisional quadripartite authority to be set up by the ad hoc commission of the International Conference on Cambodia will not be a transitional coalition government, said Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a meeting with the press in Paris on August 2.

According to SPK, the Cambodian leader further specified that the present government in Phnom Penh will continue to hold power throughout the country and that only the Cambodian people will decide on the future government through general elections.

The said quadripartite provisional authority headed by Prince Sihanouk, Hun Sen stressed, is only a formula of compromise between the supreme steering council proposed by the State of Cambodia on the one hand and the quadripartite coalition government advocated by the Democratic Kampuchea party on the other.

that authority's main function will be to organize the general elections following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers, Hun Sen further specified.

#### Further Remarks Cited

BK0408021889 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0508 GMT  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 Aug (SPK)—According to our special correspondent, Hun Sen, Council of Ministers chairman and foreign affairs minister of the State of Cambodia, declared that the provisional quadripartite authority to be set up by the ad-hoc commission of the international conference on Cambodia is not an interim coalition government of Cambodia.

During his meeting with a dozen journalists in Paris on Tuesday [1 August] morning, Chairman Hun Sen stated that the current government in Phnom Penh always wields power in the country and that only the Cambodian people have the right to decide on establishment of a future government through general elections.

The above-said provisional quadripartite authority headed by Prince Sihanouk is merely a formula of compromise between, on the one hand, the supreme steering council proposed by the State of Cambodia and, on the other, the quadripartite coalition government advocated by the party of Democratic Kampuchea.

This authority is particularly designated to organize general elections after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

Concerning the fact-finding commission, Chairman Hun Sen stressed that according to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, this commission will be headed by his deputy, Ahmed Rafiuddin, but will have nothing to do with UN resolutions. It will soon be dispatched to Cambodia to gather information on the spot from all parts of the country.

Khmer Rouge Khieu Samphan blocked the conference's work on this issue. According to him, there was no question about sending any technical fact-finding mission under the auspices of the UN secretary general. He used and abused his right to veto, for in Cambodia there are many truths about the Khmer Rouge that they have not ceased to distort over the past year.

Hun Sen revealed that there would be a Hun Sen-Sihanouk meeting that afternoon, not really negotiations, but rather his courtesy call on the prince before his departure from Paris. Previously, Chairman Hun Sen

recalled, during a luncheon organized by the Quai d'Orsay, Prince Sihanouk and he agreed to convene another roundtable on 2 August, but Khieu Samphan did not accept the invitation while stubbornly demanding the creation of a fourth commission called the national reconciliation commission.

"I am leaving tomorrow for home, but I will return immediately when another inter-Cambodian roundtable is convened," he added.

It was also learned that Chairman Hun Sen received the representatives of the UNHCR [United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees] and the CICR [Red Cross International Commission] on that same day.

#### Hun Sen Interviewed

OW0208141389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT  
2 Aug 89

[By Yutaka Negishi]

[Text] Paris, Aug. 2 KYODO—The Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh wants an international supervisory body to be set up this month in order to speed up the peace process for the war-torn country, Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen said Wednesday.

"Time is limited," he said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. "I want a fact-finding mission to see the real facts (of the country) before creating an international control mechanism (ICM) before August 28," he said through an interpreter.

He added the mission would help bring about "a quick settlement of the problem."

Concerning possible involvement by the United Nations, Hun Sen said there will be no role for the international organization in the mission.

The United Nations recognizes the three-party resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea, not the Hun Sen government.

Sending the mission to Kampuchea was proposed by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at an international conference on the Kampuchean problem, which ended a three-day session here Tuesday. He attended the meeting in his personal capacity.

The second round of multilateral Kampuchean peace negotiations is set for August 28, again in Paris.

It is necessary for the control mechanism to see the situation in the country before the second meeting, Hun Sen said.

All four warring Kampuchean factions and 18 countries, including the United States, the Soviet Union and China, unanimously agreed to set up the ICM to monitor Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by the end of September, ensure peace after the pullout and supervise general elections.

Formation of the ICM will be discussed in detail at a working committee which was set up in a document approved at the international conference.

Hun Sen also said in the interview that he hopes general elections will be held within three months of the troop pullout.

Vietnam announced that all troops will be out by September 26.

Another committee will examine the proposal for the creation of a four-party "interim authority" led by Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, according to the document.

Hun Sen said this authority will be independent of the Phnom Penh government and will be in effect until a new government is formed following general elections.

The three committees started consultations Wednesday to prepare reports to be submitted to the second international peace conference, according to diplomatic sources here.

**Hun Sen Meets With Japanese Foreign Minister**  
*OW0208150489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1444 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, Aug. 2 KYODO—Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed government said here Wednesday that he held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka here twice this week in the first high-level contact between Phnom Penh and Tokyo.

He did not give details of their talks, however.

A supporter of the Kampuchean resistance movement led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Japan does not recognize Hun Sen's party, which has been controlling the country since early 1979 with Vietnam's assistance.

"The position of the Japanese Government seems very positive and very much in line with my government," Hun Sen said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

He was referring to Mitsuzuka's speech delivered at a three-day international conference on the Kampuchean conflict in Paris which ended on Tuesday.

Hun Sen specifically mentioned Japan's policy calling for Vietnam's total troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, prevention of the Communist Khmer Rouge from regaining power, and self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

Hailing Japan's readiness to help Kampuchea economically after peace returns there, Hun Sen said "Japan has all the means" to do so.

In his speech, Mitsuzuka proposed the establishment of an international committee for national reconstruction of Kampuchea.

Hun Sen had opposed Japan's participation in the international conference on Kampuchea, saying Tokyo is taking side with the guerrilla groups.

He said he also held talks with the foreign ministers of Australia and Canada, two other countries which sent delegates to the 19-nation Paris peace conference.

**Khieu Samphan Interviewed on Khmer Rouge Stance**  
*LD0408094589 Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] In Paris the commissions set up by the conference on Cambodia are continuing their work. For Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia tomorrow will obviously be neutral. Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge is trying to present a respectable image. Laurent Simon met Khieu Samphan, one of the leaders during Pol Pot's bloody dictatorship in that country from 1975-79. Khieu Samphan explained the role that the Khmer Rouge henceforth intends to play:

[Begin recording] [Khieu Samphan] Our struggle, our aim is to regain our national independence. For this we are ready to do everything, first to ensure that national unity is strengthened, and then to respond to the concerns of the Western countries which have supported us for more than 10 years. Thus we are ready to do everything to move in this direction.

[Simon] In concrete terms that means that if, as Prince Sihanouk is asking, Pol Pot must be excluded, kept out completely, you are ready to exclude him?

[Khieu Samphan] Yes. Pol Pot has made a solemn commitment in writing not to ask for any government or administrative post after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

[Simon] Are you aware that people are afraid of you? The words Khmer Rouge make people see red, see blood. Are you aware of the image you have?

[Khieu Samphan] We are aware of that, but we think that public opinion will be able to judge well enough by our acts in the future. [end recording]



**XINHUA Interview**

OW0308075789 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0100 GMT 3 Aug 89

["Khieu Samphan Assesses First Session of Paris Conference on Cambodia (by Yang Mu, Xue Yongxing)"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, August 2 (XINHUA)—The most significant success of the ministerial session of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (Kampuchea) is the acceptance of proposals for a comprehensive, political settlement of the Cambodian problem and the rejection of the "partial settlement" advocated by Vietnam.

This assessment was given by Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, in an exclusive interview with XINHUA this afternoon.

In a sense, the Democratic Kampuchean leader said, some of Hanoi's attempts have already been defeated by participants of the first three-day ministerial session of the 19-nation Paris conference.

The conference, which is being co-chaired by France and Indonesia, started its second stage today with three working committees and an ad hoc committee going into closed-door sessions this afternoon.

In the interview, Khieu Samphan said he agreed with assessments by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, two of the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, that the ministerial session has made a good start for the conference.

He described the working document adopted by the conference under the principle of unanimity as a good document.

According to the document, entitled "Organization of Work," three working committees have been set up to look into verification of Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia on September 21-26, guarantees of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality, and the problems of refugees and reconstruction.

Khieu Samphan said that the Democratic Kampuchean (DK) party backed a proposal during the meeting for the setting-up of a fourth working committee to examine how to guarantee peace in Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal and the establishment of an interim government headed by Sihanouk.

However, he said, the proposal failed to be accepted. Instead, an ad hoc committee was set up with the participation of the co-chairmen of the conference, France and Indonesia, and the four Cambodian parties.

Despite the limitation of representation in this committee, he stressed, the DK party did not use its veto but offered its agreement in a spirit of conciliation and mutual compromise.

Khieu Samphan said there were arguments over three issues, including the chairmanship of the working committees during closed-door meetings of the ministerial session.

However, on the whole, he said, agreement reached so far at the conference has come the hard way.

Referring to the second stage of the conference, Khieu Samphan said that enormous difficulties remain, the most difficult of all being the stubborn position taken by Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime.

He drew attention to recent statements made in Paris by Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, and Hun Sen, the prime minister of the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh regime, who claimed that only 26,000 Vietnamese troops are still in Cambodia.

"This is a big lie," Khieu Samphan pointed out, adding that they said not long ago there were 50,000 Vietnamese troops, and now the number has suddenly dropped to 26,000.

At this point, he opened a map of Cambodia and pointed to positions of Vietnamese troop deployment. "The Vietnamese troops in Cambodia total at least 100,000. Is this a demonstration of their willingness to withdraw?"

Before the start of the Paris conference, he added, the Vietnamese troops and Heng Samrin's army bombarded Cambodian refugee camps and the sovereign territory of Thailand with heavy artillery. "This again shows that they have no sincerity in politically settling the Cambodian problem," he stated.

"what People are worried about," he said, "is that Vietnam will not easily make any compromise on substantial issues. Instead, it will create trouble during the conference and distort words in any agreement to pursue its plots."

"Therefore, it's difficult for me to make any accurate predictions about the results of the conference," he added.

However, before the interview came to a close, Khieu Samphan said: "Of course, faced with pressure from mounting public opinion in the world and economic difficulties at home, Vietnam will be finally forced to accept a comprehensive, political settlement."

**Khieu Samphan on Fact-Finding Mission**  
*BK0408021289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0147 GMT  
4 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, Aug 4 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said here Thursday [3 August] that the group's main backer, China, had not distanced itself from the guerrillas at this week's Cambodia peace conference.

Speaking to reporters, he confirmed that he at first opposed plans to ask U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send a fact-finding mission to Cambodia.

But, Mr. Khieu Samphan said, "isolated or not, I was listened to and understood." The Paris conference accepted "some amendments" before agreeing to request the U.N. mission, he said.

The 12-man mission, led by Lieutenant-General Martin Vadset of Norway, is to visit Cambodia this month and report on the feasibility of operating a peace-keeping force in Cambodia if the security council decides to send one.

Mr. Khieu Samphan said he was "ready to welcome" the mission in areas under Khmer Rouge control, but said these areas were "scattered" and "there is unfortunately no means of transport."

Security also "poses a problem," he said.

The Khmer Rouge, which controlled Cambodia for almost four years until driven out by Vietnamese troops in January 1979, now run refugee camps housing an estimated 50,000 people on the Thai-Cambodian border.

U.N. sources said Mr. Perez de Cuellar would pass its findings on to a committee of the Paris conference which is designing an international control mechanism to monitor next month's withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, who co-chaired the three-day foreign ministers' conference, told a news conference here after the meeting adjourned on Tuesday that an unnamed delegation had "blocked" agreement until the last minute.

A number of Western foreign ministers praised their Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, for persuading the Khmer Rouge to accept conference decisions.

Mr. Khieu Samphan said he initially opposed a fact-finding mission because he thought "a preliminary agreement on the nature and tasks of the control mechanism" should come first.

Repeating allegations that about 100,000 Vietnamese troops remained in Cambodia, not 26,000 as Hanoi has claimed, he said the military situation had recently become "balanced".

If it did not tip "brutally" in favour of the resistance once the Vietnamese complete their withdrawal on September 26, it would show that there had been "no withdrawal", he said.

Mr. Khieu Samphan said the control mechanism would require between 2,000 and 5,000 observers, should be run by the U.N., and must act in parallel to a U.N. peace-keeping force.

The Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh has not yet said at the Paris conference that it accepts a role for the United Nations, which still recognises the resistance as the holder of Cambodia's U.N. seat.

The withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces and the establishment of a four-part government including the three resistance groups and the Phnom Penh government were the two "major problems" still to be solved, Mr. Khieu Samphan said.

He denied reports of dissension within the resistance.

**Sihanouk Hails Agreement on Cambodia**  
*AU0108140989 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT  
1 Aug 89*

[Text] Paris, Aug 1 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk welcomed as a "good start" the international agreement reached here Tuesday to work for peace in Cambodia after Vietnam's military withdrawal, due in September.

"Considering the obstacles that were before us, the result is un hoped-for, this is a very good start," Prince Sihanouk told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

His Khmer Rouge allies in the resistance, said by diplomatic sources to have initially blocked the agreement Monday, had "given in" notably "thanks to China", the prince said.

He said a dinner attended by leaders of the three factions forming the resistance and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had been "very fruitful".

Prince Sihanouk also praised French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas for his handling of the three-day conference, which he co-chaired along with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.



**Hun Sen Discusses Compromise With Sihanouk**  
*BK0408063689 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0524 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 3—Prime Minister Hun Sen has paid a courtesy visit to Prince Sihanouk Wednesday [2 August] afternoon at "Holiday Inn Paris" hotel, one day after the first plenary session of the international conference on Cambodia closed.

After his conversation with the prince, reported SPK special correspondent from the French capital, Premier Hun Sen declared to the press that he and the prince had discussed measures to find out a compromise formula for the success of the international conference on Cambodia. At the talks, he added, the prince did not represent either the tripartite coalition or the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia].

For his part Prince Sihanouk described Premier Hun Sen as a very gentleman [as received] and a good son of the Cambodian people. "At every meeting," the prince said, "we have always shown our fine feeling toward each other."

On the role of the Khmer Rouge in a political solution to the Cambodian conflict, the prince said that it would depend on the result of the international conference with the participation of superpowers and the latter could decide the future of the Khmer Rouge. "China has been the main supporter of the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer Rouge could not survive if China ceases to breathe life into it," Sihanouk stressed, adding that therefore the latter is obliged to respect the decision of the conference.

"I find out it is necessary to make choice and now I think that I have to follow the stronger current," the prince noted.

"I think that we can meet again without any difficulty and I am ready to accept another meeting with Hun Sen if need be," the prince concluded.

**Sihanouk Comments on Talks**

*BK0308021489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0152 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[By Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Paris, Aug 3 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Wednesday he had vowed during a meeting with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen to battle at the Paris peace talks for an accord that would see Cambodia out of its "bloody tunnel."

The two men met at Roissy en France near Paris for a one hour meeting after which both men praised the "good results" achieved so far at the Paris talks which started last Sunday.

"We discussed the search for a path to compromise so that the conference ends with full success," said Prince Sihanouk, head of the U.N.-recognised three-faction opposition coalition that has been battling Vietnam's 10-year presence in Cambodia.

He said he "promised to battle to get the signing of an accord at the end of the conference," planned for August 28, to get Cambodia out of its "bloody tunnel."

Mr Hun Sen, head of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, was cooler about Wednesday's working meeting, saying he had gone to Roissy en France to greet the prince before returning to Cambodia.

According to the prince, there were now only two points of view that remained to be reconciled among the four Cambodian factions—the differences between Mr Hun Sen and Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge group, have proved the biggest obstacle to a solution to the Cambodian crisis.

The commissions that were to work out the basic details of an accord started work in Paris on Wednesday, and Prince Sihanouk said: "we hope that the commissions will reach an honorable compromise that we can follow."

"If the Khmer Rouge do not agree, they will remain isolated and will be forced to make a dramatic choice—give in or be excluded."

Wednesday's meeting was to have included the Khmer Rouge leader, but Mr Khieu Samphan chose not to attend.

Mr Hun Sen has rejected any Khmer Rouge presence in any new Cambodian government.

Prince Sihanouk has said the ultra-left group must be involved or there would be a risk that the Khmer Rouge, the heaviest-armed of the guerrilla factions, might start a new civil war.

While the two men met, the various commissions that have been charged by the conference with pulling together an accord for consideration by ministers when they return to Paris on August 28 started work.

A coordinating committee meant to give the "necessary impulse" to the three commissions met at the International Conference Centre in the Avenue Kleber in central Paris. It is composed of representatives of the conference cochairmen—France and Indonesia.

The commissions were also to include representatives from France and Indonesia plus all the 18 countries attending the Paris conference and members of the four Cambodian factions.

A United Nations technical mission that is to be led by Norwegian Lieutenant General Martin Vadset will probably leave for Cambodia next week, a U.N. spokeswoman said in New York.

Paris sources said the 12-member team would be comprised of officers from Australia, Canada, France, India, Indonesia and Malaysia.

The mission, set up at the request of the Paris peace conference, will assess the feasibility of deploying a U.N. peace-keeping force in Cambodia to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and keep the peace afterwards.

It is to report back in mid-August before the conference resumes. But officials emphasised that the mission came exclusively under the authority of Mr Perez de Cuellar as the United Nations was not officially taking part in the peace conference.

**ASEAN Leaders Disappointed in Paris Talks**  
*BK0308054089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0526 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan, Aug 3 (AFP)—Southeast Asian leaders were "a little bit disappointed" with progress so far at the Paris talks on Cambodia, but still hope for a solution, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said here Thursday.

Speaking to reporters as the leaders from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) continued a round of informal bilateral meetings here, Dr Mahathir said that efforts to achieve a settlement would continue.

"We were a little bit disappointed, but we are realistic people," he said of the ongoing Paris talks, at which the warring Cambodian factions have failed to reach any agreement on power-sharing.

Cautioning that the decade-old conflict "can't be solved overnight," he said: "we will continue to talk."

ASEAN members Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are among 19 nations represented at the Paris conference, which has moved into committee sessions after a ministerial-level opening.

The ASEAN leaders, who also discussed strictly bilateral matters, were in Brunei to attend coming-of-age ceremonies for the eldest son of Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah.

Indonesia's President Suharto believes there are "good prospects" for a solution in Cambodia although "developments are still being awaited," State Secretary Mardiono told the press Thursday.

Adolfo Azcuna, press secretary to Philippines President Corazon Aquino, said the leaders agreed that a Cambodian settlement was "not an easy process," but they would continue to push for a solution.

Bilateral issues included plans for a summit in Bali at the end of the year between Indonesian President Suharto and Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, announced by Mr Mardiono.

Aides to President Suharto and Mrs Aquino said their bilateral session focused on Jakarta's agreement to extend a rice loan of 100,000 tons to Manila to cover a shortfall due to harvest difficulties.

Mrs Aquino also briefed Mr Suharto on legislation signed this week to organize a vote on an autonomous region in predominantly moslem Mindanao Island toward the end of the year, her spokesman said.

In a separate session, Mr Suharto discussed nuclear energy cooperation with Dr Mahathir, an Indonesian spokesman said, adding that no specific projects were mentioned.

After a ceremonial procession through the streets of the capital by Prince al-Muhtadee Billah, 15, the ASEAN leaders were scheduled to leave for home later Thursday.

**ASEAN Director General**  
*BK0208012989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Aug 89 pp 1, 3*

[By Anurat Maniphan and agencies]

[Text] Paris—The international conference on Cambodia yesterday decided to send a UN fact-finding mission to the country to arrange a peace settlement.

The conference also reached "unanimous agreement" on the agenda for month-long talks.

ASEAN Department Director-General Sarot Chawanawirat cited the decision to despatch the UN fact-finding mission and the agreement on the "organisation of work" in the coming month as "a step forward" in the search for a peace settlement in Cambodia.

The two decisions were reached at the first ministerial session of the international conference, which ended yesterday.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, co-president of the conference, said "a major step has been achieved on the road which should lead to a return of peace" in Cambodia.

The fact-finding team to be put together by UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar is to be sent to Cambodia as soon as possible, Dumas said, adding that the mission was to report to experts in Paris who are urgently trying to arrange monitoring of the Vietnamese pullout from Cambodia.

Dumas went on to say that the ministers would meet again on August 28.

The Khmer Rouge, who initially objected to the fact-finding mission, eventually agreed to it after it was made clear that the team's deliberations would be brief and the nature of its task strictly technical, he said.

Thailand regarded as an acceptable "compromise" the decision to set up an "ad hoc" committee to deal with internal issues on top of three working committees already agreed upon, Mr Sarot said.

The arrangement, in fact, may be more expedient by the very fact that not all 18 countries represented are members, he pointed out.

The first committee will define the modalities of a ceasefire and the mandate, as well as the principles which will guide the creation and operation of an effective International Control Mechanism (ICM) in order to supervise and control the comprehensive implementation of the settlement. This committee will be chaired by Canada and India.

The second committee will define the commitments that participating countries will undertake to guarantee the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia, to ensure the cessation and the non-recurrence of all foreign interference and external arms supplies and to prevent the recurrence of genocidal policies and practices and the return and introduction of foreign forces.

The committee will be chaired by Laos and Malaysia.

The third committee will define the conditions that will enable refugees and displaced persons to return home if they so desire, and will prepare the main elements of an international plan for the reconstruction of Cambodia. This committee will be chaired by Australia and Japan.

French diplomats said the three committees had been settled without much dissent.

The conference provides for the four Khmer factions, and co-chairmen France and Indonesia, to sit on the ad hoc committee and for three co-chairmen to call for the participation as necessary of other countries after consultation with the Cambodians.

Thailand would be prepared to participate as it would be at the calling of the Khmers, Mr Sarot said.

He affirmed that the ad hoc committee would deal with national reconciliation and self-determination. Thailand earlier called for the inclusion of these issues in the second working committee or in a fourth separate committee.

The organisation of work by committees was provided for in a document agreed upon by unanimity—the rule of decision-making of this conference—among the 18 participating countries.

Mr Sarot said the fact-finding team would comprise members of the UN military staff. The scope of its coverage remains unknown, but he expected members to go to Cambodian border areas with Vietnam and Thailand, among other parts.

The team would be on a "preliminary" mission to find out what would be done if an International Control Mechanism were to be set up, he noted. The team is also expected to go to Cambodia's neighbouring countries. UN advisers are expected to stop over in Bangkok, he added.

The fact-finding mission means progress because it is under UN auspices, he pointed out. Though Vietnam and Phnom Penh have not agreed to UN participation in an ICM, this is one "step forward", he said.

The mission's assignment in Cambodia does not imply recognition of the Phnom Penh regime, he stressed.

The idea of sending a mission was initiated by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Thailand has members in all three working committees which are at ambassadorial or department director-general level, said Mr Sarot. All 18 countries are represented.

Mr Sarot confirmed that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila joined a number of other ministers in a meeting with US Secretary of State James Baker and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen on Monday.

#### **Malaysia's Mahathir Comments**

*BK0308091289 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says ASEAN leaders are a little bit disappointed with progress so far in talks held in Paris to end the 10-year Kampuchean conflict. He nevertheless still hoped for a peaceful settlement.

He told newsmen in Bandar Seri Begawan today that the Kampuchean problem cannot be resolved overnight or over 1 month. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir made the statement between [as heard] bilateral meetings with Indonesian President Suharto, President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines, and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of



Singapore. He is scheduled to meet Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan of Thailand when the Thai premier visits Malaysia tomorrow.

Southeast Asian leaders were gathered in the capital of Brunei Darussalam for yesterday's rites symbolizing the coming of age of the eldest son of Sultan Hassanah Bolkiah.

**Thailand's Sitthi Remark**

BK0308015189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
3 Aug 89 p 3

[By Anurat Maniphan in Paris]

[Text] Thailand would refuse to sign a peace agreement on Cambodia at the International Conference (IC) unless there were provisions for solving internal problems, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetalla said yesterday.

"We would not sign an agreement if internal problems are not solved in tandem (with external problems)... if the problems are not solved together, there would be civil war," he added.

The document on "organisation of work" which came out on Tuesday (1 August) made known an understanding that the "final document"—which France hopes will be a peace treaty—would incorporate internal and external aspects.

Delegates said this clause was a key topic in discussions on Monday between United States Secretary of State James Baker, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Foreign Minister Sitthi and some other ministers.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who left for Brussels today before returning to Bangkok on Saturday, said Thailand considered the first ministerial session of the International Conference on Cambodia "a success in the initial stage".

The first ministerial session wound up on Tuesday, leaving experts to take up specific questions in committee work, until the ministers' scheduled return for another meeting on August 28.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi cited as successful steps the despatch soon of a fact-finding mission under the auspices of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the agreements reached on conference procedures and organisation of work.

ACM Sitthi said the fact-finding team would comprise about 15 officers from the UN military staff. The team was expected to take off in a few days as the UN was already preparing personnel.

The Foreign Minister stressed that the team had a "technical" mission to fulfill. They would not be looking for soldiers but to see facilities and terrain, he said.

They would also operate "within the shortest possible time," he added.

The document on procedures provides for unanimity to be the rule of decisionmaking, he confirmed. Other regulations are similar to those offered at UN conferences, he added.

The document on "organisation of work" provides for three working committees an ad-hoc committee and a steering committee.

ACM Sitthi expressed some reservations on the way chairmen and co-chairmen of the three working committees were selected. "We can't show whether we are satisfied or not," he pointed out.

Canada and India were named co-chairmen of Working Committee I [Roman one] which deals with controls, including morality of ceasefire, mandate and principles for an international control mechanism.

Laos and Malaysia are to be co-chairmen of Working Committee II [Roman two] which is to define ways to guarantee independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality—as well as to prevent the return of genocidal practices and policies and the return of foreign forces.

Japan and Australia were named cochairmen of Working Committee III [Roman three] on the repatriation of refugees and Cambodia's reconstruction.

ACM Sitthi said there were unconfirmed reports that the co-chairmen were named under the Soviet Union's proposal.

The matter was reported to have been discussed at the meeting on Monday among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council—the Soviet Union, China, France, Britain and the United States.

The ministerial session of the IC discussed the issues on Monday and Tuesday. According to ACM Sitthi, the list of co-chairmen was presented as a fait accompli following a discussion which covered only the principle of whether the working committees should be presided by a single chairman or two cochairmen.

"When the discussion took place, there was no list of countries," he said.

Thailand "could not argue" and "had to accept" the situation, although China and other countries were in favour of Thai co-chairmanship of Committee II, he said.

As member of all three working committees, Thailand however will "do our utmost to preserve our interests", he added.

The rule for unanimity in decisionmaking bolsters the veto power of participants, analysts note.

The Khmer Rouge, for example, have been accused of abusing their veto power by holding out at length against the fact-finding mission, and co-chairmanship of Committees I and II.

ACM Sitthi said Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan objected to India's co-chairmanship of Working Committee I and that of Laos in Working Committee II.

The Khmer Rouge changed their minds after some "persuasion," ACM Sitthi said. Thai delegates to the working committees are:

Committee I—Ambassador to UN Nit Phibunsongkhram, Ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry Sarasin Wiraphon.

Committee II—ASEAN Department Director-General Sarot Chawanawirat, Ambassador to France Wichian Watthanakwun and Thirawat Patthamanon, Assistant Police-Military Coordinator.

Committee III—International Organisations Department Director-General Kasit Phirom and Military Attache Col Ronnachak Sawatdikiat.

ACM Sitthi said he had heard no report from Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas on his meeting, on ASEAN's behalf, with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shavardnadze.

ACM Sitthi put it down to lack of time. But he also pointed out that ASEAN states preferred to hold bilateral talks with the Soviet Union, as a meeting "en bloc" would create a "precedent".

Mr Shevardnadze has left Paris, French officials said.

According to French Foreign Ministry officials, the working committees were to assemble yesterday morning to decide general matters and choose rapporteurs. The committees were then to meet separately in the afternoon.

The sessions were in camera and it was unclear whether the Ad-Hoc Committee that brought together the four Cambodian factions under the chairmanship of conference co-chairmen France and Indonesia was beginning to work.

A Cambodian nationalist source said the Ad-Hoc Committee was to have its first session in the afternoon but a French official earlier declined to confirm it.

## Japan

### **Kaifu To Pledge Review of Consumption Tax** *OW0408035489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO—Former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu, the most likely successor to Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, will pledge to review the unpopular consumption tax and to use it for social welfare purposes, sources said Friday.

Kaifu will make the pledge in a policy statement to be submitted on Saturday for his candidacy in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) presidential election next week, they said.

Kaifu will also pledge to peg the tax rate at 3 percent for the rest of this century, the sources said.

The consumption tax was one of main factors which caused the LDP's heavy defeat in last month's House of Councillors elections.

Kaifu will also pledge to legislate a code of political ethics which most of Japan's political parties have agreed to implement to dispel people's distrust of politics, the sources said.

He will also call for early approval of bills on political reform which have been presented by the LDP before the Diet, they said.

Kaifu will promise a drastic reshuffle of new party executives and cabinet members regardless of which factions they belong to or of their careers, the sources said.

On domestic affairs, Kaifu will pledge to drastically review the nation's agricultural policies and not to liberalize rice imports, the sources said.

On foreign policy, he will call for international cooperation to preserve the environment around the world and multilateral diplomacy for maintaining peace and realizing disarmament, they said.

Kaifu's statement will mostly deal with political ethics, the consumption tax and agricultural policies, which were the main points of contention in the upper house elections, the sources said.

### **Two More LDP Candidates in Presidential Race** *OW0408114589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1010 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 4 KYODO—Two more lawmakers have expressed their intention to run in next Tuesday's election for the presidency of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), LDP sources said Friday.

The two expressed their intention amid growing support for former Education Minister Toshiki Kaifu, 58, to succeed Prime Minister and LDP President Sosuke Uno.

The other candidates are Ganri Yamashita, a former state minister in charge of the Defense Agency, and former Health and Welfare Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, the sources said. Both are members of a 14-member LDP faction led by former Deputy LDP President Susumu Nikaido.

The sources said Yamashita, 68, and Hayashi, 62, have informed their boss that they plan to run in the election.

Uno, 67, who succeeded Noboru Takeshita on June 2, officially confirmed Tuesday that he is giving up power to take responsibility for the LDP's heavy loss in the July 23 House of Councillors election.

Three major LDP power blocs plus Kaifu's faction, which is the fifth largest intraparty group with 30 members and is represented by former International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, have already thrown their support behind Kaifu.

The post of LDP president carries with it the prime ministership by virtue of the party's majority in the powerful House of Representatives.

The largest group is led by Takeshita, who was forced to resign for his involvement in the Recruit stock-for-favors scandals.

The second largest faction is led by former LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, and the fourth largest was headed by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The ruling conservative party is a coalition of six factions, the Nikaido Faction and a 78-member group led by former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa are opposed to Kaifu's election. Most members of the Miyazawa Faction have been reacting bitterly to the initiative of the Takeshita and Abe factions in trying to choose Uno's replacement, LDP sources said.

The sources said the Miyazawa Faction wants either Hayashi or LDP Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto to be the next LDP president.

Hashimoto belongs to the Takeshita Faction, which earlier decided not to field a candidate in the coming election as it is also being held responsible for the LDP's upper house election defeat. The faction was also a prime mover in installing Uno as party president.

Group of young LDP lawmakers called Jiyou Kakushin Renmei (League of Liberals and Reformists) is poised to close ranks behind former Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara, 56, a novelist-turned politician. Prospective



candidates will be accepted from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Saturday, but Kaifu will automatically become Uno's successor if he is the sole candidate.

If there are more than two candidates, the LDP will hold a presidential election next Tuesday.

The Diet will convene a 6-day extraordinary session next Monday to choose the president and vice president of the upper house as well as the next prime minister.

Keiwa Okuda, chairman of the LDP's Diet Political Committee, said Thursday that the lower chamber would hold a plenary session Monday to elect its president, vice president, and other house executives.

Okuda said both the upper and lower houses will hold their respective plenary sessions at 1 p.m. on Wednesday to choose the new prime minister.

Uno was to have remained in office until the end of October, when his predecessor's 2-year term expires. The new LDP president will be in office until that date.

The new LDP chief will be chosen as the next prime minister in the lower house, where the LDP enjoys a comfortable majority.

But in the upper house, where the LDP lost its majority in the July 23 election, opposition parties are prepared to nominate Takako Doi, leader of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) as prime minister, according to political sources.

Doi, however, cannot assume the prime ministership since the Constitution says the person named by the lower chamber will become prime minister if the two houses choose different people.

**Central Bank Head Discusses Currency Rates**  
OW2507045589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT  
25 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 KYODO—Bank of Japan Gov. Satoshi Sumita on Tuesday reiterated the central bank's determination to fight speculative currency moves in concert with other major industrialized nations to ensure exchange rate stability.

Sumita, speaking at a monthly meeting of economic ministers, said the current yen-dollar relationship does not reflect fundamental relative economic strength of the United States and Japan and needs to be adjusted accordingly.

"I would say the current currency moves are rather unstable and more or less speculative," Sumita said.

The central banker noted that such volatile currency moves were largely caused by speculators in anticipation of a further fall in U.S. interest rates in the wake of a slowdown of the U.S. economy.

Sumita also said he could notice the favorable effects of a hike in the official discount rate at the end of May.

The impact has filtered into economic activities and led to a slower pace of money supply growth in recent months, he said.

The money supply slowed to a single-digit growth pace in May and June after a long period of expansion at more than 10 percent.

**Report on Maintaining Economic Growth**  
OW2807104689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT  
28 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—A careful watch over developments in prices and currency rates needs to be continuously maintained to forestall any signs of inflation psychology, the Bank of Japan [BOJ] said in a report released Friday.

Pointing out the need to pay more attention to prevent a resurgence of expectations of rising inflation, which could trigger higher prices, the central bank indicated it will be prepared to take "appropriate" and "timely" measures in monetary policy.

Some analysts interpreted the remarks as hinting toward another hike in the official discount rate if the need arises as a result of rising prices and unfavorable exchange rates.

As usual, BOJ economists cited price and exchange rate stability as a precondition to sustain the nation's vigorous economic expansion in the second half of Fiscal 1989.

The Japanese central bank raised the base lending rate at the end of May as a preemptive measure to ensure price stability and resultant sustained economic growth led by domestic demand.

The high growth pace of private-sector capital investment and personal spending are expected to continue boosting the economy.

Tatsuya Tamura, director of the Research and Statistics Department of the bank, said, "I would say inflation psychology has been so far under control because of the hike in the discount rate."

"I see no pressing need to take an action right away," Tamura said in response to a question about the circumstances surrounding prices.

He also predicted the pace of price increase would be slow but steady as long as inflationary expectations remain low key.

The inflation-sensitive central bank said both domestic wholesale and consumer prices are showing a "moderate" increase due mainly to a rise in import costs but also said any notable acceleration in price hikes has so far been averted.

A marked depreciation of the yen's value against the dollar since the beginning of this year and higher crude oil prices both combined to push up import prices, it said.

A tightening supply of labor and products also added to the upward pressure on prices as a whole.

The report called recent developments in currency markets as "fairly volatile and speculative," which it said reflects somewhat unstable sentiment among currency dealers.

As regards the yen-dollar rate level, the central bank said the dollar remained "considerably" high against the yen in comparison with the previous year.

The average yen value of the yen against the dollar declined to 138.70 yen in the April to mid-July period of this year from 128.26 yen in Fiscal 1988.

The central bank will remain vigilant over developments of currency markets and will respond appropriately under the framework of international policy coordination whenever necessary, the report said.

It said corporations so far have not changed their behavior by visibly setting prices, since they see the higher dollar as unlikely to continue.

But the bank warned of the possibility of companies altering their views, which it said could lead to increased inflation psychology and a resultant rise in prices.

The level of money supply growth remains high in relation to the nation's real economic activity despite a recent slowdown in the growth pace and the BOJ stressed its continued efforts to keep trends under close surveillance.

The central bank has recently urged financial institutions to exercise prudence and caution in its lending activities in order not to add to further liquidity.

#### **Bank of Japan Official Supports Yen Rise**

OW0108023789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0154 GMT  
1 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—The Bank of Japan favors a further rise in the value of the yen against the U.S. dollar, a senior official at the Central Bank said Tuesday.

The official, who requested anonymity, made his remarks as the U.S. unit plunged to 135.80 yen at one stage in Tokyo after opening at 135.95 yen, down a sharp 2.45 yen from the close on Monday.

"The yen's advance against the dollar is favorable to both Japan and the United States," he said.

But the official said he fears there is a possibility of a rekindling of active yen-selling, if confusion in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the wake of its defeat in the July 23 House of Councillors elections continues and election of a successor to Prime Minister Sosuke Uno takes too long.

#### **Finance Minister Comments**

OW0108042289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT  
1 Aug 89

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 1 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama said Tuesday the current yen-dollar exchange rate is favorable.

Murayama made the comment at a press meeting following the day's cabinet meeting.

In Tokyo, the dollar opened at 135.95 yen, down sharply from 138.40 yen at the close here Monday.

Asked whether he considers the pace of the yen's rise against the dollar too fast, Murayama said, "I don't think so. It is a rebound from the recent high-pitched slide of the yen."

While linking the yen's advance to lower U.S. interest rates, Murayama said the yen's appreciation came on the basis of market forces.

Murayama said the market appears to be paying attention to the sound economic fundamentals of Japan after fearing political uncertainty here, which he said helped send the yen tumbling since mid-May.

#### **Trade Surplus Continued To Shrink in June**

OW2807101889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT  
28 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Japan's current-account surplus continued to decrease marking a 32.8 percent year-on-year fall in June, down to 4.12 billion dollars from 6.12 billion dollars a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Friday.

June was the fourth consecutive month in which the surplus on the current account, which comprises trade in goods and services plus certain unilateral transfers, diminished from the year-earlier level.

The June fall followed year-on-year declines of 39.2 percent in May, 5.7 percent in April and 24.3 percent in March, the ministry said.

Japan's trade surplus also shrank in June from a year earlier for the fourth straight month, falling 12.8 percent to 6.44 billion dollars from 7.39 billion dollars in the like month last year.

The June shrinkage followed year-on-year declines of 23.2 percent in May, 4.2 percent in April and 15.1 percent in March.

A ministry official traced the contraction in the surpluses on the current account and the balance of trade to slow export growth.

Exports grew 3.9 percent from a year earlier to 22.7 billion dollars, slower than 6.0 percent in May, due to sluggish exports of autos and steel.

Imports rose 12.8 percent to 15.83 billion dollars with robust growth in general machinery and textiles, he said.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the current-account surplus narrowed to 2.92 billion dollars in June from 4.74 billion dollars a year earlier, while the trade surplus slid to 5.75 billion dollars from 6.44 billion dollars.

The June statistics brought the current-account surplus in the April-June period to 13.99 billion dollars, down 24.7 percent from the same period last year.

In those three months, the trade surplus also was down from the year-earlier level, skidding 12.6 percent, to 19.61 billion dollars.

In June, the balance of invisible trade—shipping, insurance, tourism and commodity services—was in deficit by 2.12 billion dollars, widening from 1.05 billion dollars in the red a year earlier.

The ministry official attributed the expansion to a widening deficit in the tourism account amid an overseas trip boom among the Japanese.

According to data from the ministry, the number of Japanese tourists going abroad went up 12.3 percent in June from a year earlier, to 813,000.

The tourism account posted a deficit of 1.65 billion dollars, shooting up from 1.40 billion dollars in the prior month.

The deficit on the long-term capital account fell remarkably in June, shrinking to 1.60 billion dollars from 10.10 billion dollars a year earlier.

The official cited brisk offerings of Japanese corporate debentures abroad during the month as a factor contributing to the sharp drop in the deficit on that account.

In June, Japanese firms issued bonds totaling a record 14.6 billion dollars in overseas capital markets, a development that boosted a capital flow into Japan, according to the official.

The overall balance of payments, which gauges all flows of money in and out of Japan, was in surplus by 8.81 billion dollars in contrast to a deficit of 8.87 billion dollars a year earlier.

#### **Details of June Foreign Exchange Reserves**

OW2807104789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT  
28 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—The Finance Ministry Friday announced details of Japan's foreign exchange reserves for June.

The ministry earlier reported that Japan's reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDRs) fell in June for the second straight month, shrinking to 89.46 billion dollars from 95.69 billion dollars in the previous month.

The June reserves were broken down into 82.85 billion dollars in foreign currencies, 3.17 billion dollars in reserve tranches, 2.38 billion dollars in SDRs and 1.06 billion dollars in gold, the ministry said.

Reserve tranches are a country's drawings from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and SDRs are intangible reserve assets created by the IMF.

#### **Iran Seeks To Establish Joint Auto Production**

OW2907115989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT  
29 Jul 89

[Text] Nagoya, July 29 KYODO—The Iranian Government has sounded several Japanese automakers to start local production of subcompact cars in Iran, industry sources said Saturday.

The makers include Toyota Motor Corp., Nissan Motor Co. and Honda Motor Co., the sources said.

The Iranian Government desires early start of joint production with Japanese makers of small-sized cars with 1,600 cc engines and trucks, they said.

Iran hopes joint auto production with Japanese firms would contribute greatly to the nation's economic reconstruction following the war with Iraq, the sources said.

Toyota officials said the company must be convinced of political stability in Iran before it gives a go-ahead to local production there. Toyota has started a feasibility study for production in Turkey, the officials said.

Whether Iran's request will be met or not depends largely on the Japanese Government's policy on economic assistance to Iran, the sources said.

**Kawai To Head Businessmen's Delegation to USSR**  
*OW3107122489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT  
31 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 31 KYODO—Ryoichi Kawai, chairman of Komatsu Ltd., will head a Japanese business delegation at a Japan-Soviet joint economic committee meeting to be held in Moscow from August 23, a spokesman for the Japan-Soviet Economic Committee said Monday.

Kawai, vice chairman of the Japanese committee, will be attending the meeting, the 12th of its kind, in place of Hiroshi Anzai, adviser to Tokyo Gas Co., who has been ill for some time, the spokesman said.

The Japanese mission will be comprised of some 170 businessmen and government officials, including Takehiro Togo, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, he said.

**Hitachi To Provide Technology to ROK's Goldstar**  
*OW2707100889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0847 GMT  
27 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 27 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. will provide Goldstar Co., a major South Korean electric appliance maker, with technology to manufacture one-mega-bit dynamic random access memory (dram) chips, Hitachi officials said Thursday.

The tie-up will allow Goldstar to start, as early as next spring, producing one-mega-bit drams at a plant now under construction, the officials said.

Hitachi will send engineers to the plant, being built in Chongju City, 100 kilometers south of Seoul, to help with the overall design and construction of the factory, according to the officials.

The new factory will have a capacity to produce several million drams per month, they said.

The link-up, the first between a Japanese and a South Korean company in the semiconductor field, is believed to be intended by Hitachi as a step toward shifting its chip manufacturing to more powerful 4-mega-bit drams and 16-mega-bit drams.

The partnership is expected to give Goldstar a boost in catching up with its South Korean rival, Samsung Electronics Co., which is leading Goldstar in dram production.

As production at the new plant takes off, Hitachi will start importing chips made at the plant under an original equipment manufacturing agreement, the official said.

The hook-up between the two firms will give a boost to the ongoing technology transfer from Japan to South Korea, experts say.

Hitachi has already supplied Goldstar with technologies for producing electric appliances such as video cassette recorders.

The total production of computer chips in South Korea soared 47 percent in 1987 from the previous year to 2,165 million dollars, about one-tenth the value of Japanese production.

South Korea exported 90 percent of the chips to such countries as the U.S. and Japan.

**Hitachi Confirms Dropping Suit Against Motorola**  
*OW2807053689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0506 GMT  
28 Jul 89*

[Text] Tokyo, July 28 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. confirmed Friday a press report that it has dropped a lawsuit against Motorola Inc. for an alleged microcontroller patent infringement.

A Hitachi official, who requested anonymity, on Friday said that Hitachi will continue its court battle against Motorola for its alleged patent infringement of a 32-bit microprocessor patent and that for the H8/H16 microprocessor.

The official said that the latest step attests to Hitachi's determination to concentrate on other important court battles.

KYODO News Service said in a dispatch from New York Thursday that Motorola, maker of the world's smallest cellular phones, had disclosed Hitachi's latest step.

The report also said that Motorola would continue a court battle against the Tokyo-based firm for alleged piracy of a microcompressor technology patent. A public court hearing of that case is scheduled to start on October 23.

Motorola said in a statement Thursday that it has become clear that Hitachi has admitted its lawsuit is now null and void.



On January 13, Morocco filed a patent infringement lawsuit in the Federal District Court in Chicago against Hitachi's U.S. representative, but withdrew the lawsuit after Hitachi submitted some documents showing the allegations.

Hitachi filed a suit in June against Morocco in the U.S. District Court in New York to halt the U.S. company's construction and marketing of the M-8000 microcomputer set in order to halt another alleged infringement.

Hitachi filed a lawsuit also against Morocco on January 15 in an Illinois District Court, asking that the U.S. firm be prevented from selling the "M-8000" microcomputer in any alleged infringement.

A patent conflict is a complicated one that has caused some damage to credit of the nation's reputation.

On May 11, Morocco filed a counterclaim in New York against a suit filed by Hitachi on March 17.

The patent lawsuit Hitachi's seeking to be withdrawn from the Federal District Court in Chicago, 10 to 100 years ago, Morocco's U.S. representative, Japan, also has manufacturing, importing and selling U.S. patents.

It is also alleged in the application for Morocco's U.S. patent 11, "infringement" in Hitachi's Japan, patent application.

**Agreement to the U.S. Patenting Case from the U.S. Patent Office**  
The U.S. Patent Office has agreed to grant a patent to the U.S. Patent Office.

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The next controversy comes about Japan's steadily increasing financial contributions to U.S. peacekeeping activities, centered on the four hot spots of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran-Iraq, Angola, and Namibia.

Japan has also pledged to make a major contribution toward future peacekeeping and reconstruction efforts in Kampuchea once a peace settlement is achieved there.

From Prime Minister Nakasone, Japanese told the U.S. that they believe that Japan will "continue to be concerned about human, technological, and economic" for the sake of maintaining peace and prosperity in the world.

Japan's present contribution to the U.S. the second largest after the United States, is \$1.38 billion to the International Peacekeeping Fund, of which \$1 billion is for the U.S.

But Japan also makes regular contributions out of a supplementary budget, including \$1.1 billion to the United Nations Development Program of U.S. peacekeeping activities in Cambodia and Afghanistan.

The U.S. has been struggling recently with financial difficulties, owing to increasing budget deficits and rapid inflation in consumer prices.

**U.S. Japan to the U.S. to Japan Investment Fund**  
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The other sources said that the Japanese banks gave final consent to the contribution ratio cutback because the AFB's overall capital is to be increased.

The sources said that the Japanese banks, the top contributors to the AFB, also agreed to lower their equity ratio by 1 percent in the Manila-based bank to help restore Japan's dominance.

The AFB will finance private sector projects mainly in the Philippines, India, Pakistan and other Asian countries long developed that needs industrializing economies (NICs) such as South Korea and Singapore, the sources said.

The AFB has to be located in financing public sector projects in the region. The AFB is designed to complement its existing funds to peripheral projects the sources added.

### South Korea

**Pyongyang Denies Developing Nuclear Program**  
(South Korea's Pyongyang 20-21 in English)  
2023 0820 2 Aug 89

Great Pyongyang Agency said North Korea does not do U.S. intelligence administration. North agreed a new report that North Korea is developing nuclear is denying nuclear arms reports.

This is an article published by the North Korea and a newspaper from propaganda to maintain the world peace.

It is denied to stop news that the Pyongyang Agency's Republic of Korea does not develop nuclear weapons.

The 1984 Pyongyang said that long ago in North Korea said that it does not use nuclear weapons. It is nuclear energy, energy, North has given the world evidence of an energy source that nuclear energy has not been able to solve the problem of energy source. Energy is source, the North and the world.

And it has denied a report to say the North's program was a nuclear test. North also said North Korea is nuclear.

This report said North Korea is denying that the country's developing nuclear arms is not denied. It is denying to say North Korea is nuclear.

It is denied that the U.S. intelligence agencies are not reliable. North Korea is denying that the U.S. intelligence agencies are not reliable. North Korea is denying that the U.S. intelligence agencies are not reliable.

The United States has brought more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons into South Korea with an area of 40 times than 100,000 square kilometers. This means that South Korea is four times the "NATO" region in the density of nuclear deployment.

The United States announced its plan to build a "special strategic airforce base" the largest nuclear airforce base in the world in Japan's main, South Chungcheong Province, and has stopped up preparations for it in 1988. It is also going ahead with a concrete plan to build a nuclear strike base in Chongchun. Even that it says the "Japan-South Korea military cooperation" is preparing nuclear war.

This is also denying the U.S. intelligence are not reliable in North Korea's propaganda. North Korea is denying that a report that North Korea is developing nuclear arms is not reliable. North Korea is denying that a report that North Korea is developing nuclear arms is not reliable. North Korea is denying that a report that North Korea is developing nuclear arms is not reliable.

The U.S. intelligence does not say that North Korea is developing nuclear arms. North Korea is denying that a report that North Korea is developing nuclear arms is not reliable. North Korea is denying that a report that North Korea is developing nuclear arms is not reliable. North Korea is denying that a report that North Korea is developing nuclear arms is not reliable.

**Pyongyang Denies U.S. 'Preparation War Plans'**  
(South Korea's Pyongyang 20-21 in English)  
2023 0820 2 Aug 89

South Korea is denying that the U.S. is preparing war plans.

Great Pyongyang Agency said North Korea does not do U.S. intelligence administration. North agreed a new report that North Korea is developing nuclear is denying nuclear arms reports.

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and 2 main categories of health status under the I.A. comprehensive health and performance. Health status and establishments are in different parts of health status.

At present, South Korea has turned into the "most dangerous area in the neighborhood of the Pacific region" in the world, and the number of nuclear weapons in every 100 square kilometers exceeds 100, according to the U.S. Department.

Simultaneously, the U.S. immigration are those that are drastically stepping up the criminal forces to increase the number of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in North Korea. This plan is intended to limit Korea's power through the force of force (the 7-114 system) and to the new force and are building nuclear facilities in a hurry, not only North Chungcheong Province and South of Chungcheong Province. While largely expanding the Mungho-ri field, it is believed that are actively promoting the plan to build a nuclear reactor that would be used for building a space program without being noticed by the nuclear force, which has in the world in North Chungcheong Province.

...that the very source of the Korean question and the obstacle to its solution are none other than the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, the atomic war-

The great leader I worshiped, Kim Il-sung, has passed.

It is because of the foreign loan, intervention and less distant moves that our people who had lived harmoniously in a homogeneous system in the past had to be separated of years have been divided artificially and that the country has not been unified till now. It is also because of the imperialistic aggressive movements that a constant method of war is hovering over the Korean peninsula.

most type of nuclear missiles and building up nuclear ships and strategic air bases. And they demand that the puppet increase the military expenditures and bear more burden for the maintenance of U.S. forces and continue supplying the puppet army with sophisticated military equipment.

They frequently wage war exercises against the South by mobilizing the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the puppet army.

It is, after all, to keep their aggressive forces in South Korea and block the reunification of Korea that the U.S. imperialists remain deaf to peace proposals including the repeated talks made repeatedly by us and others. It even may contact and dialogue between the South and the North.

**U.S. Claims on Peace & Unity Movement**  
(United Nations Pressrelease 81.5.1 in English)  
1980-1987 1 Aug 89

["Under the Threat of Violence"] - (Korea Herald)

United Presswire August 1 (AP) - The U.S. imperialists are now claiming that some signs of détente in the global movement are results of the puppet army's efforts.

Imperialists believe in reality, however this is a subtle war against the free people and people who are struggling against the imperialist system and it is human truth and historical logic.

With this aggressive propaganda they are trying to make a reality of the imperialist system and the puppet army's aggression and war and also make the puppet army of the puppet army stronger for peace. The free people will not be deceived.

It is the best factor of approaching international peace that the U.S. imperialists are realizing in the policy of détente, saying that the policy is "the answer" and will bring the United States back to peace.

The U.S. imperialists are saying that the situation requires that the puppet army be mobilized to force the puppet army's aggression and war and also make the puppet army of the puppet army stronger for peace. The free people will not be deceived.

There is no doubt that the free people of the world are struggling against the puppet army's aggression and war and also make the puppet army of the puppet army stronger for peace. The free people will not be deceived.

Though a phase of détente has been opened in some regions, this is not a universal trend. The situation remains strained in Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula, Central America, Middle East, Southern Africa and many other regions.

The imperialists would not give up the policy of aggression and war of their own accord.

Détente and peace can be realized through a struggle against the imperialist system's forces going against them. If all the anti-imperialist, anti-war people living in the world put their strength in struggle, they will be able to frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and maintain and consolidate peace.

**Continuation of U.S. Steps to Intensify Provocation**  
(United Nations Pressrelease 81.5.1 in English)  
1980-1987 1 Aug 89

["Provocation Against the American American People"] - (Korea Herald)

United Presswire August 1 (AP) - The U.S. imperialists have mobilized their forces and with a puppet army, they are intensifying their aggression and war against the free people of the world.

The intensification of U.S. military forces and nuclear weapons in the world is a manifestation of world people's demand for peace and justice and also demand of the free people and the free people.

The people in Europe who are struggling against the puppet army are being threatened by the puppet army's aggression and war and also make the puppet army of the puppet army stronger for peace. The free people will not be deceived.

The United States has been trying to make up its mind to make the puppet army's aggression and war and also make the puppet army of the puppet army stronger for peace. The free people will not be deceived.

The policy of the United States is also changing and intensification of aggression and war.

The puppet army is also making up its mind to make the puppet army of the puppet army stronger for peace. The free people will not be deceived.

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document demanding a halt to the low flight, night taking-off and landing exercise of "F-4E" fighters based on Misawa Air Base and U.S. aircraft carriers.

In Japan over 1,000 regions where 75 million people or 60 percent of the entire population live were declared nuclear-free zones.

The anti-nuclear peace movement is surging in many countries in the Pacific including the Philippines and New Zealand.

The international peace march for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula took place from July 21 to 27 in Korea where the danger of a nuclear war is greatest as the super nuclear powers in the Far East. 1 and voices demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea rang out from the march which was participated in by representatives of peace organizations from some 30 countries of the five continents, congressmen, youth and students at home and abroad, students in all and the delegates of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives".

The United States should look on the cause of the world people, discontinue nuclear war preparations, working peace and nuclear in troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

**Chen Yi-wang Visits Taipei on October**  
10/10/89 FBIN-2-AN-89-14005 21.1 in English  
10/10/89 11:20 am

Taipei, Republic of China, 10/10/89 - Chairman Chen Yi-wang of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China has a message of greetings to Vice President Antonio S. Quinsac of the Republic of the Philippines and members of the executive committee of the Philippine-Libyan League, which he has been invited.

The message stated that President Chen Yi-wang has profoundly hoped for a long time to the aid of the Philippine people for their better life in peace, independence and freedom, rights for the oppressed and restore the legitimate national rights.

A message, which has great faith and sympathy and the Executive Yuan, greater sympathy in the struggle for the freedom of Palestine is extended and the people of the occupied territories.

**Chinese South Message to PLO: Endless Struggle**  
10/10/89 FBIN-2-AN-89-14005 21.1 in English  
10/10/89 11:20 am

Taipei, Republic of China, 10/10/89 - The message of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China to the PLO, Chairman Yasser Arafat, Vice Chairman Abu Musa, and a message of greetings to Yasser

General Qun Jowei, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of China, on the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The message said:

Since the first days of its foundation the Chinese People's Liberation Army has victoriously paved the road of the arduous and great revolutionary struggle and performed untiring exploits for its country and people with boundless loyalty and the spirit of devoted service to its country and people by displacing unrelenting luxury and war's human.

Today it is positively helping in socialist construction of the country and constantly accelerating the course of modernization, modernization and organization of the army, discharging its noble mission for the defense of the country.

Expressing the belief that the relations of traditional friendship rooted in blood between the people and armies of Korea and China will further consolidate and develop in the future, the message sincerely wishes the Chinese national defense committee best success in its important work for strengthening the defense capabilities of the country.

**Qin Jowei Visits PLO on October**  
10/10/89 FBIN-2-AN-89-14005 21.1 in English  
10/10/89 11:20 am

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The message says:

The WPK Central Committee extends warm congratulations to your party on the election success in drastically increasing your seats in the House of Councilors of Japan.

This great success is attributable to your party's active struggle to defend the vital rights and interests of the Japanese people against the anti-popular policy of the government and for anti-war, anti-nuke and peace.

We are sincerely pleased over your party's success and believe that the traditional relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between our two parties will further strengthen and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

**North Consumer Goods Expo Opens in Pyongyang**  
(Korean Central Press Agency & N.A. in English 1989)  
1989  
1 Aug 89

[Yon] Pyongyang August 1 (UPI) — A large mass consumption goods exposition of the 1988 opened in Pyongyang.

The display of the exhibition hall are more than 1,000 pieces of light industrial goods and consumer goods of different industrial establishments of Yon.

The exposition will show the achievements made by the light working people through their creative endeavor under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and contribute to the further development of the relations of cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

The opening ceremony of the exposition was held under

presence of the ministers together with working people in the city, vice Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Hong-yeon, vice Minister of Foreign Trade Park Yoo-jin and other officials concerned.

After opening were members of the delegation of the exhibition headed by Yoon Hong-gyeon, general director of the exhibition, and vice-director Park Yoon, general manager of the Council of Ministers of the North Korean Democratic Republic, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Vladimir Kozlov.

Gifts were then exchanged at the opening ceremony.

**Production of Consumer Goods Shows Increase**  
(Korean Central Press Agency & N.A. in English)  
1989 GATT 1 Aug 89

[Yon] Pyongyang August 1 (UPI) — The great drive for the production of "August 1 mass consumption goods" in Korea proves conducive to the enhancement of the people's living standard.

In recent years, the output of these goods has grown by an annual average of 20.8 percent and their retail turnover accounts for 9.5 percent of that of state consumption.

This campaign is successful in North Pyongan Province. Production has augmented ten times and variety of products four times during the last five years.

What was produced in one year five years ago is now turned out in one month.

The production of the "August 1 mass consumption goods" has turned into a drive of the masses in Pyongyang. Their total turnover in the first half of this year was twice that in the corresponding period five years ago.

All the provinces including North Hamgyong and South Hamgyong Provinces supply working people with sufficient mass goods by well organizing production.

In August 1, 1984, the Communist Party of North Korea issued an initiative to light industrial products and achieved a lot of producing consumer goods with its products and assets through a mass movement. Since then, many workshops and enterprises of light industry have been set up in industrial establishments and cooperative farms and households with mass production.

**International Peace Group Completes Work**

**6th Long-term Peace Meeting**  
(Korean Central Press Agency & N.A. in English)  
1989 GATT 1 Aug 89

[Yon] Pyongyang August 1 (UPI) — The 6th Long-term Peace Meeting held in the Pyongyang Assembly Hall under the leadership of Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, has concluded its work.

During the session were produced working results of the international peace movement of the communist party and revolutionary people of Korea. Kim Il-sung, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the session and delivered a report on the international peace movement and the development of North Korea.



the Washington office of the U.S. anti-war people's mobilization—and Brian Wilentz, a U.S. peace champion, and other anti-war, anti-nuke peace champions of various countries.

1. Among the responsibilities of the Economic and Financial Peace Committee, we can find:

Vice-Premier Kim Yong-nam extended thanks to the members who expressed support and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the cause of national reunification, their supreme national desire.

I came to realize that the demand is a great burden to have imposed in the history, international group and civilization study area of Africa and that it was natural for many figures of the world who defend peace and human rights to join in the struggle for the African people's cause of reunification.

It is participating in the great march and struggle for a united and better knowledge of how far we have come and where we are, and how urgent and serious the human situation is, how the political and military power of war and the global power is used.

Dean Wilson and Father Art Hegera said they would actively struggle for the salvation of the Korean peninsula and would never leave home.

Notes: 1. In Virginia, chairman of the Western Air-  
 Transport Corp. I remember. Carl had had a conversation  
 with Ernest Vance, senior member of the main delegation  
 to the international press and transportation conf. here in  
 Kansas in a friendly atmosphere.

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people are undergoing owing to the decrease of their country. It is our duty and honor to continue to take part in the work for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

stating that more new supporters were won through the international peace march, he said: "The very successful peace march made a great contribution to the struggle for peace and unification of the Korean peninsula."

Through the current year, he said, our future depends more on the brilliant history of the Korean nation and the untiring struggle of your people for the reunification of the country. The powerful reunification of Korea and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is an urgent task in the struggle for defending world peace, he stressed.

We intend to resume in 1991 the international poster award for paper and configurations of letters which was suspended this year, to stimulate and exhibit

We will actively strive to build strong public opinion supporting and encouraging the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

Chicago State University 3 August

**Visit Pyongyang August 2nd-5th.**—The Korean Anti-Nuclear Peace Committee, the Korean Students Congress and the Committee for the Free and Reunification of the Fatherland (FRF) gave a party to greet us. They're working upon the completion of the atomic bomb plant and transformation into one of Korea's important peace sanctuaries.

He said:

The six-day struggle of hunger strikers which was waged at the Tongil Pavilion in Panmunjom with the single heart to bring earlier peace in Korea and her reunification greatly encouraged the Korean people and imbued them with strength and dealt a heavy blow at the splittist forces at home and abroad. It will shine long in the history of the reunification movement of our nation.

He expressed the belief that thanks to the solidarity struggle of the world anti-imperialist peace-loving forces the day of peace and reunification of Korea will surely break and the road of cord Yim Su-kyong and Father Man Kyu-hyun to the South be opened before long.

Senior member Chaeu Smith spoke next.

First of all, he extended thanks to respected President Kim Il-sung for having led the great nation to stabilization and prosperity and to the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il for having arranged the excellent, pleasant and happy party.

He said the reality that has ruthlessly divided the Korean people cannot exist forever.

Trusting that they are fighting for reunified Korea, peaceful Korea free from the danger of war and Korea free from the danger of nuclear weapons, the recent march which started as suggests Mr. Parkin was a march for great truth and great victory.

What the international community can do is to serve for the realization of the Korean people's just wish of national reunification, express support and solidarity for it, to seek and demand that they would stand on the side of the DPRK, Korea.

Rev. Chong Kwon and U.S. pastor Christopher Brian Wilson also spoke at the party.

Young John C. D. Co. Chairman Chongchong Yim's Father (Korean) spoke in English at 7:30 p.m. August 3, 1989.

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KNA) — The Anti-Korea People's Solidarity Organization (AKPSO) in its capacity as the secretary general of the Young Patriots on August 3, requested the action of the South Korean authorities and the United States Forces to thinking the day of cord Yim Su-kyong as a restoration of human right. It requested the American people to express solidarity to him as the dear step to South Korea without the threat and pressure.

A national day suggests with Yim Su-kyong as the single speech, the United States and South Korea politicians who thought his return to South Korea through Communist ally for participation in the 1988 World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang.

## Daily 'Ridicules' South's Moves Against Yim

SA 040606Z 0589 Pyongyang KCA in English  
0527 GMT 4 Aug 89

["Clumsy Anti-communist Drama"—KCA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCA) — NOHJONG SUY-MUN today ridicules the attempts of the No Tae-u group to take issue with the participation of Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of the South Korean "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondachyup) in the Pyongyang festival by linking it with us, alleging that it was a result of the North's "instructions" and "political operation."

The news analyst reveals that a radio and a television of Seoul on August 3 acted contradicting false reports, which had been seriously invented by the puppet security planning board, to end in a laughing stock of the public.

He says:

In alleging that Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival was a result of the North's "instructions" and "political operation" by linking it with us, the puppet used to find a pretext to crush down on "Chondachyup" by branding it as an "organization betraying the country" and genuine cord Yim Su-kyong on the strength of the anti-communist fascist law.

Yim Su-kyong has concentrated his voice. While participating in the Pyongyang festival, he spoke to the South youth of the fighting desire of the anti-imperialist struggle of South Korea for reunification and confirmed the common wish of reunification of the peninsula of the DPRK on the basis of which he published a joint declaration of the students in the North and the South on the independence and peaceful reunification of the country. And the declaration also expressed desire of the Korean students for peace and reunification in the home and foreign public, calling South strong sense of solidarity in participating in the international peace march.

A great number of young men and women and students participated in the Pyongyang festival from the anti-imperialist. But 20% of them failed to go back home as was taken into custody back to the and he requested the government to let Yim Su-kyong from South Korea back to his home country and to facing the danger of being arrested with it the great back. It there was other with other human rights for to human existed in the South Korea in the world.

The U.S. government and the South Korean government should act with discretion. With a consideration of the national and international situation, they will not allow to the South Korean authorities of the South Korean authorities and other organizations who have peace and democracy with the anti-imperialist struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle.

**Jurists Group Blames U.S. in Yim Case**  
NA030005 0089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0432 GMT 3 Aug 89

["International Lawyers Organisation Holds the United States and South Korean Authorities Responsible for Yim Su-kyong Problem"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)—Robert Charvin (spelling as received), secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, sent a letter on July 21 to the U.S. Defence Department regarding the violation of human rights in South Korea.

The letter held that the U.S. authorities, with the South Korean authorities, should bear responsibility jointly for the violation of human rights in South Korea, particularly, for the problem of cond Yim Su-kyong who is facing a threat to her safety, "charged" with attempts to participate in dialogue between the North and the South.

To threaten the safety of cond Yim Su-kyong and her freedom of activity is contrary to the World Declaration of Human Rights and the international convention, it stressed.

**Catholic Groups Support Priests' Mission**  
NA030004 0089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0437 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 4 (KCNA)—More than 10 Korean Catholic organizations in South Korea including the Korean Catholic Council for Social Movement, the Catholic Farmers' Association and the Council of Catholic Youth Organizations released a statement on July 28 expressing support to the step of the Korean Catholic Priests' Group on the Resignation of Justice, which dispatched Father Blue Kyu-han to the North for cond Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of "Abolitionists" (Provisional Council of Unilaterally Elected Representatives) and denouncing the suppression of it by the fascist regime, according to the South Korean newspaper "Yonhap" (4 Aug).

Yim Su-kyong's visit to the North and the dispatch of Father Blue to the group are not contrary to the spirit of the "July 7 declaration" of the authorities, the statement said, adding:

The authorities, however, are ignoring denunciations by our side, have denied the manifestation of "false pro-communist content."

**South Catholic Groups Demand U.S. Abolitionist**  
NA030003 0089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0438 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)—Korean South Korean Catholic organizations, including the Catholic Council for Social Movement and the Catholic

Farmers' Association on July 30 strongly demanded the abolition of the "National Security Law" through their literature, according to a report.

They declared in the literature:

Our interest is not anti-communism but salvation of the nation, the "National Security Law" must no more bind us.

The fascist clique is upset by the fact that the cries against treacherous anti-communism and for reunification are growing ever louder among the religious men.

**Priests Vow Independent 'Antigovernment' Struggle**  
NA030001 0089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0435 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang August 3 (KCNA)—The South Korean Roman Catholic priests' group on the resignation of justice called a press conference on August 1, at which it published an open questionnaire to the traitor Sin Yung, according to a report.

In the open questionnaire it asked if the "July 7 declaration" of the traitor Sin Yung is a declaration for "national commitment" or another deception and demanded that the authorities produce their "proposal for reunification" and abrogate the "National Security Law."

At the press conference it announced that it will launch an all-out signature campaign for the abrogation of the "National Security Law," the factor obstructing reunification, the hypocrite of the "independence of the LGD Republic" and a guide line the North behind the Kwangju incident.

Noting that the fascist regime since the June 1987 constitution has been ignoring the priests' group declared that the churches would wage an anti-"government" struggle independently.

**South Korean Priests for National Priests' March**  
NA030002 0089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0437 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA)—The "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" in South Korea on July 4 issued a statement on the 10th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint declaration, calling upon communists in the North, the South and abroad to launch an "August 11 National U.S. Alliance for North-South National Justice" by signing the "National Security Law," according to "Yonhap" (31 July).

Noting that the fascist government is suppressing justice for reunification and great movement since the Kwangju incident, the churches, the priests in the churches

and its independent reunification, the statement urged the fascist clique to promptly put an end to the suppression of the reunification movement and the national democratic organizations.

Delegate Yim Su-kyong's participation in the Pyongyang festival should be respected in view of the fact that it proceeded from pure desire to make a breakthrough in the North-South exchange, the statement said, adding: The fascist clique's talk about the charge of "spy" in order to persecute her is a violation of human rights, and accordingly this must be stopped at once.

Urging repeatedly the fascist clique to discontinue all suppression transpiring down the desire of people of all walks of life for reunification on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement the statement continued:

We solemnly declare to fight together with patriotic people desirous of independence and peaceful reunification, not yielding to any plot and suppression of the anti-national, anti-reunification forces, to bring earlier the new exciting day of independence and peaceful reunification.

We will promote an "August 11 nationwide festival for reunification—national peace march—long live national reunification" and propose to competitors in the South and overseas to fight in positive response to this.

**U.S. Korean Paper Urges Reunification by 1995**  
(Korean) (R) Pyongyang KCHN in English  
(048-1447) 4 Aug 89

(Yon) Pyongyang August 4 (KCHN)—SIBHAK SIBHAK, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States, is an editorial titled "Let U.S. Not Forget Urgent Mission To End More Than 40 Years" on July 20 urging upon people to join efforts to achieve the reunification in 1995.

Expressing indignation at the fact that Kim Il-sung, who united the northern half of Korea to open the door of reunification is being used, it said: Those persons who incite the golden dawn for reunification are the anti-reunification forces.

It denounced the United States for overreaching upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation, declaring: We will not be slaves of others any longer.

**South Korea**

**Source Says Pak Chol-on Made Two Days South**  
(Korean) (R) Seoul YONHAP in English  
(048-1447) 4 Aug 89

(Yon) Seoul, a source well informed on North-South relations said that on around 4 days, Pak Chol-on, the minister of State, possibly visited Pyongyang via Russia, came together with Ambassador Sukho Jang (RMR)

lawmaker Kang Chae-sop and high-ranking working-level officials in charge of North-South relations as they stayed there for around 5 days. This source said: during their visit to Pyongyang, Mr Pak Chol-on and his entourage met with Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and other high-ranking officials of the Pyongyang side and discussed North-South summit talks and reunification proposals with them.

It is noteworthy that the period of the visit to Pyongyang by Mr Pak Chol-on and his entourage coincides with the time when Reunification Democratic Party President Kim Yong-nam met with Ho Tam when he visited the Soviet Union.

This source also said that following his early June visit, Mr Pak Chol-on also very secretly visited Pyongyang via Pusanmang on around 18 June together with DPR lawmaker Kang Chae-sop and high-ranking working-level officials in charge of North-South relations, stayed in Pyongyang for several days, and returned home via a third country.

This source went on to say that lawmaker Pak Chong-chong's allegation that Mr Pak Chol-on visited the South seems to refer to Mr Pak's second visit in late June. It was learned that the purpose of Mr Pak's second visit was similar to that of his first visit and that both sides extensively discussed a reunification proposal that each side is preparing.

Minister Pak Chol-on and DPR lawmaker Kang Chae-sop both denied their visit to the South, and a relevant government official said that considering the extraordinary nature of the North-South relations, he cannot confirm whether or not competent Korean North and South Korean authorities actually took place.

**Pak Chol-on Denies Allegation**

(Korean) (R) Seoul YONHAP in English (048-1447) 4 Aug 89

(Yon) Seoul Aug. 4 (KCHN)—SIBHAK SIBHAK, a national paper to South Korean President Kim Il-sung, visited and South Korean capital of Pyongyang since in hope for high-level talks. DPR TV quoted a top government official as saying Thursday night:

Changes that the side made recent visit to the principal and South Korea first question mark by two independent agencies, and have been officially denied.

Pak Chol-on, first deputy minister for foreign relations, visited Pyongyang and met with high-ranking DPR officials discuss reunification and a summit between the two sides. It said: DPR TV quoted the concerned official as saying:



It said Pak, then senior presidential policy aide, first visited the North through the truce village of Panmunjom around June 4 accompanied by Democratic Justice Party lawmaker Kang Chae-sop and other officials.

During the five-day trip they met Ho Tam, former North Korean foreign minister and now chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, to discuss inter-Korean matters.

Pak traveled to Pyongyang again June 26 with Kang and other working-level officials via Panmunjom to consult with North Korean officials on a unification formula newly drafted by the No administration, the report said. Pak and his party returned home via a third country, the network added.

Pak denied the report as "totally groundless."

Rep. Kang also denied the report, saying he was very busy preparing for a youth rally to commemorate the second anniversary of President No's June 29, 1987, (democratization) declaration.

Culture and Information (title as received) Choe Pyong-yul, who also serves as chief government spokesman, denied the MBN report.

"It is groundless, such a thing never happened," he said.

Rep. Pak Chae-chong and Yi Chol have insisted for several days that Pak recently visited the North last June to observe an international youth festival and have demanded an explanation from the government.

**Daily Chong Un 'Suspect' Disappoints With North**  
(Korean-language Seoul YONHAP in English 0817 1407)  
7 Aug 89

(No Hong Kong text)

(Text from Aug. 4 KYONHAP's Seoul and North Korea have had more monthly discussions on reunification and improving relations in the border provinces for over a year, mostly between a trained aide to President No Taek-soon and the North Korean vice foreign minister, a leading Seoul daily reported today.

The KYONHAP also said a YONHAP, quoting an unnamed government source, said the youth meetings had place either in the truce village of Panmunjom, the North Korean version of Pyongyang or a third nation and were initiated by Pak Chol-soon from the South and Han Chul-soon from the North.

Pak was shifted from the post of presidential aide to policy to his new position for political gains in a village suitable to hold 100,000 North Korean delegates in the North Korean Reunification Museum in the United Nations in New York, it reportedly was foreign minister.

Pak went to Pyongyang via Panmunjom June 30 to meet with senior North Korean officials, including Ho Tam, former foreign minister who is now chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, to discuss reunification and South-North Korean dialogue, the paper said.

Pak, accompanied by two officials in charge of inter-Korean affairs, stayed in Pyongyang until July 2, a day after the world youth festival opened, the informed source was quoted as saying.

The report comes as two independent lawmakers are pressuring the government to confirm rumors that Pak visited the North during the youth festival and MBC-TV made a similar report Thursday night, backing the lawmakers' contention that Pak indeed visited Pyongyang.

Pak, the government's official spokesman and the unification minister flatly denied the claim by lawmakers Pak Chae-chong and Yi Chol and issued routine denials of the KYONHAP and MBC reports.

Kyonghyang also said Pak Chae-chong, on late January to discuss South Korea's unification formula with Han. The two emissaries stayed in the same hotel for a week, according to the source quoted by KYONHAP.

No's top policy aide and Han met in late February and again in late March at the truce village just after Rep. Han Chul-soon secretly flew to Pyongyang, the source was quoted as saying.

They had further meetings in May and June to discuss a summit between No and North Korean President Kim Jong-il, South-North Korean dialogue and Seoul's unification formula, the report said.

While in Singapore, Pak proposed a confidence formula to Han, who replied a month later that Pyongyang had rejected the proposal, the source was quoted as saying. The source did not describe the contents of Seoul's coverage.

"It is desirable for both sides to maintain a channel for direct contacts and dialogue due to the acute contradictions between South and North Korea," the daily quoted the source as saying.

Direct contacts is fundamentally different from sporadic round contacts, such as visits to the North, because it is the "essence of meetings process," he reportedly said.

The behind-the-scenes contacts are "the same process" kept in consideration of the interests of both Korean citizens, the source also said, and the government has no choice but to officially deny rumors or reports of secret South-North meetings.

South Korea bans unauthorized trips to North Korea by its citizens and maintains dialogue and contact must be carried out through government channels.

In a hurriedly arranged press meeting, Pak said the report is "totally groundless."

But he also said that even if he had been to North Korea, he would not make the fact public.

"There has been no secret visit to North Korea by Pak," said Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku.

In a similar report Thursday evening on its nationwide news show, MBC-TV said Pak visited the North twice in June for secret talks with North Korean leaders.

Rumors of visits to Pyongyang were brought into the open when the two lawmakers wrote to No asking him to confirm the secret trips on July 31.

The opposition warns that secret meetings with the North could only damage relations with Pyongyang and may be used politically by the ruling camp.

But they admit dialogue or contact with the North should be authorized by the government to avoid confusion over reunification, the most hotly debated issue in South Korea. Radical student and dissident groups insist channels for South-North Korean dialogue and contact should be diversified to include them.

#### Further Report on North Soldier Defecting

Seoul/Jeju News YONHAP in English 08/07 11:17  
4 Aug 89

(Text) Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP)—A North Korean soldier defected to South Korea Thursday evening, crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the Demilitarized Zone, the Defense Ministry said.

He, Chung Yong-cho, 18, of the Company 12th Division, said he escaped because of unbearable conditions in the army and too much compulsory labor, a military spokesman said.

The Defense Ministry will announce the method and cause of Chung's defection after questioning him, it said.

#### Kim Yoo-chang Resigns RDP Position

Seoul/Jeju News YONHAP in English  
4 Aug 89 12:17

(Text) Resignation of RDP members and party members suspended today after yesterday morning when Kim Yoo-chang, president of the largest opposition party, the

Peace and Democracy [PPD], burst out into an explanation about his answers during 21 hours of inquiries by the intelligence agency and declaration that he had been proved innocent.

"I refuted charges which the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] raised against me, one after another fully and boldly and the NSP could not present even a piece of evidence which could reverse my answers," he said.

The principled opposition leader went further, saying, "I feel sad for politics now under the sway of the intelligence agency. I refreshed my resolution to check the current trend."

The following are excerpts from his replies, as disclosed to reporters, based on his memory and notes.

#### On the nomination of Rep. So Kyung-won

As I had earlier resigned as party president, I did not intervene in the nomination or had already been announced by a party nomination committee. If so told the agency that I finally decided on his nomination, allow lawyers to interview him to confirm his remarks.

I do not think him subversive and I believed in an official certificate, issued by a legal district office, which proved that he had no criminal record. And I thought that he deserved our party's nomination because of his position as chairman of the Catholic Farmers' Association.

#### On earlier knowledge of his Pyongyang trip

He just said he was going to Japan to attend a fund conference in August last year when he came to me to report his overseas trip. He did not inform me he was making a clandestine journey to North Korea.

I have provided the travel expenses of my lawmakers on and off. If it is correct that I gave some money to him, it was no more than a general accepted practice.

#### On the delivery of a letter to Kim Il-sung

I urged intelligence investigators to show evidence that I sent a letter to Kim Il-sung through his son but they could not provide any evidence. Of course, I did not express either verbal message. They did not focus on the village, which was widely seen as the main source where all the news media reported the allegation getting false rumors.

#### On the request for his choice as an alternate member for the PPD's Kangnam constituency

The request included a meeting with the PPD. The three PPD leaders told me that he, a PPD member, was chosen to be the second on the PPD's Kangnam constituency group.

**On a rumored meeting with the North Korean ambassador in Hungary**

North Korea's acting ambassador to Hungary had expressed an intention to meet me while I was there. I was personally declined to meet him and my aides also advised me not to do so. I rejected his proposal. On the arrangement of a meeting between the national unification minister and Chondachyop [Council of University Student Representatives] leaders.

When some leaders of Chondachyop (a nationwide student activist group) asked for my cooperation for their participation in a Pyongyang festival, I advised them to fully consult with the official authorities sometime in June.

During a second visit on June 15, they pledged to live up to government regulations and participate only in sports and cultural events. I asked National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku the following day to meet them after explaining the students' flexible position and he said he would. The meeting I arranged had nothing to do with Chondachyop's sending of Yim So-kyong to the North.

If the government had accepted Chondachyop's new stance, Miss Yim's illegal visit would not have taken place and there might have been no problem.

**On the viewpoint of Chondachyop**

I think it is a group attaching a great importance to national reunification and national pride. An extremely small part of the group comprise those fascinated by Kim Il-sung's theory of "chuche" (self-reliance) but most of the members seem to be around.

**On the admission to UN and CEI**

As its statement declares, Socialist International (SI) is a socialist democratic internationalism, opposing communism. So, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is not a member of SI. The PPD is only an observer of the two organizations, not a full member.

**On a criticism to U.S. Korea**

The PPD's official position is that the American troops stationed in Korea should be gradually reduced for peaceful reunification.

**Kim said that responsibility for his nomination**  
(6/19/89, note from) PPD, Seoul, 1989, 1, in English  
11 Jul 89, 7

(From the "Press Packet" column, "Seoul's Express Mail")

(Text) The opposition PPD (Party for Peace and Democracy) is busy in proving that party president Kim Tae-chung was not responsible for the nomination of Kim Il-sung to the last general election in April 1988.

The PPD move came as it rejected the summons by the Agency for National Security Planning of Kim Tae-chung for questioning about the process of the choice of So as a PPD candidate.

Then members of the Nomination Screening Committee issued a statement in which they argued that it was "legally and actually" impossible for Kim to have been involved in the process of the nomination because he resigned the PPD leadership on March 17, 1988, assuming responsibility for his defeat in the 1987 presidential election.

When reporters raised doubts about the explanation that Kim was "actually" kept outside, Rep. Kim Yong-pae, then chairman of the committee, replied, "Then acting president Pak Yong-suk was given all authority."

Rep. Kim Yong-pae added, "Kim Tae-chung asked me to choose the PPD nominees as part of the schedule to get prepared for the parliamentary elections. He gave me no other guidelines."

**PPD Demands Resignation of NSP Chief**

SEOUL, Korea (YONHAP in English) 6/24 GMT  
4 Aug 89

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONHAP)—A political standoff remains unresolved Friday as South Korea's intelligence agency refuses to back down from its hard-line stand on questioning top opposition leader Kim Tae-chung about the unauthorized visit to North Korea by a lawmaker from his party last August.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), along with the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), also ruled out the possibility of resuming dialogue with Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) until the investigation of Rep. So Kyung-won's secret trip to Pyongyang is wrapped up.

The DJP position casts a dark cloud on the future of relations with the PPD, Korea's largest opposition party, political insiders said.

The NSP says it will continue to investigate Kim because his strong denials of wrongdoing have failed to dispel suspicion that he was in some way involved in So's activities.

"We cannot conduct political negotiations with the opposition regarding reconversion of the PPD party," DJP House leader Kim Yoon-deon said, adding that exposure of Kim's complicity in So's spying for Pyongyang have not been cleared up by the questioning.

The DJP's hard stand directly contradicts its earlier claim that the NSP's role in disclosure of So's visit to the final stage of the investigation of So, who was accused of thought of violating the National Security Law June 26 and expelled from the PPD.

The PPD seems determined to launch a political offensive against President No Tae-u, demanding he apologize to the people for his alleged attacks on Kim and the PPD and fire the NSP chief for detaining the PPD head without tangible evidence of wrongdoing.

But the PPD also made it clear that it would seek dialogue in a bid to put an end to the security controversy, which has had a negative impact on the opposition party and its boss.

The PPD's double-barreled strategy stems from its belief that politics must be normalized as soon as possible to end months of turbulence over the hotly controversial security issue, the sources said.

Working from this premise, the PPD will try to take political issues into the National Assembly for debate by retracting its decision to boycott Assembly standing committees called by the three other political parties Thursday, they said.

Kim underwent a 20-hour grilling after being detained Wednesday by NSP agents armed with a court-issued writ of detention to determine whether he had any part in No's trip or spying.

Kim declared afterward that he had been cleared of any suspicion through the tense interrogation.

The No case has dinged Kim, who ran unsuccessfully for president in 1971 and 1987, and hampering normal politics while sharpening a government crackdown on dissent.

#### NSMP Still Skeptical About Kim Tae-chung

SK0408031089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Aug 89 p 7

[From the "Press Packet" column: "Different Position"]

[Text] Kim Yong-seon of the RHP [Reunification Democratic Party] said he and his party "can't wait their level best in placing the 'asterisk' politics back on the track."

After the end of the questioning of Kim Tae-chung of the PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy], Kim said it is a serious matter for an opposition party president to have been questioned by investigation authorities if the charge is connected with which he was questioned prior to have been later.

By saying so, Kim of the RHP appears to be very aggressively calling for a full House session, accusing his earlier rival's wrongdoing.

Meanwhile, leaders of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) remain skeptical of the arguments of Kim of the PPD that his innocence has been clearly proved through the grueling interrogation.

They said the release of the Agency for National Security Planning, which conducted the questioning of Kim, leaves lot of points to remain suspicious about.

#### Daily Views Investigation of Kim Tae-chung

SK0408031089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Aug 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Probes of Kim Tae-chung"]

[Text] Whatever the results of the authorities' probes, it is deplorable to witness main opposition leader Kim Tae-chung being forcibly taken to a Seoul police station and questioned for more than 20 hours. This detention of an opposition party leader is the first since Kim and many other leading politicians were arrested on the eve of the Kwangju uprisings a decade ago.

Little might people have expected this dismal development under the present Sixth Republic that came into being through democratic processes in accordance with the newly-established democratic Constitution. Kim Tae-chung bluntly said that detention of the leader of the first opposition party clearly shows the thorny path ahead for democracy.

However, Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), is partially responsible for the unhappy development. In the first place, he defied three summonses on the ground that they were intended to undermine and destroy the main opposition party, while rejecting investigation authorities' offer of courteous treatment including his interrogation in a neutral place.

In a press conference upon his return from the investigation office, Kim announced that all suspicion surrounding him had been proved to be groundless, and merely intended to persecute his party. He further declared that his party would embark on a fierce struggle against the government authorities.

However, there was a considerable disparity between the security agency's announcement of the results of the probes and Kim's proclamation. The agency said there was a need to continue its probes because Kim's statements may be in conflict with those of related persons and there was certain evidence to support Kim's remarks.

There were no difficulties in the investigation of this particular case, as it has developed to not only a detour in setting the gun against the background of North Korea's international diplomatic networks, but even a quagmire of deeply established, various traditions of the suspects and related circumstantial evidence.

Kim's statement that doubt's about him has been cleared merely because he denied them all and the investigation failed to prove them, will certainly offend the public authorities and the general public. It is the desire



and the authorities should not allow an investigation into North Korea just on the basis of unsubstantiated information and suspicion.

The questioning of the PPD suggests that the government has decided to probe because of its belief in the lack of any serious ties between the agency and Kim, with the evidence and charges at hand. The government also seriously believes it would be a serious detriment to allow to flourish the sense of the agency's rights.

Kim, however, could have decided off his head to leave the agency but he considered that the agency's impact on the national development of the country. He announced that he would immediately leave the agency, and he was taken to the police office in Seoul. Behind the scenes of Kim's departure for suspicion or detection is seen as a fact related to public opinion.

In the midst of confusion, the whole issue will be carefully examined and the way in the case will be set out into light and also may bring other problems. A few months later, the focus is not a goal of political work under the power of pursuing democracy and so on.

In the meantime, if the investigation authorities have completed with the ruling group in Pyongyang, the state opposition opposition party have growing for an even movement of pure investigation, then might well be considered in the name of the whole people.

#### Worsening Opposition Under Footlight Seoul Daily News/ YONHAP/ KIMIL/ KTH/ K... in English 7 Aug 92 p. 7

Pyongyang officials questioning of opposition leader Kim Yoo-chang is generating different interpretations over its motives and political implications.

One interpretation is that the questioning may be considered to have offered a chance for political circles to restore "massing politics" as it has put an end to a long-standing tug-of-war between Kim and investigative authorities.

But political tension continues to exist, says another school of thought. The two sides have failed to completely remove the dangerous of the explosive issue, which will likely continue to be a destabilizing factor at least for the time being.

With neither side admitting defeat, the bad sentiment between them will continue to smolder and may exert an unfavorable influence on future political developments.

A decisive moment may come on Aug. 17, when the prosecution is to announce the outcome of its investigation of the case of opposition lawmaker So Kyong-won, the main topic of the probe to which Kim was subjected.

Kim's move is being seen as a key factor in the PPD's strategy. Pyongyang Daily has tried to point out that Kim's move is the key to the agency's role in the PPD's strategy.

The questioning has proved that the government's political circle could have been influenced by Kim's move, and the government's political circle could have been influenced by Kim's move, and the government's political circle could have been influenced by Kim's move.

By August 10, the whole issue will be carefully examined and the way in the case will be set out into light and also may bring other problems. A few months later, the focus is not a goal of political work under the power of pursuing democracy and so on.

In this case, a few days before the PPD announced a decision to continue the investigation of Kim, suggesting that it will continue to pursue the Kim's investigation through the investigation.

Regardless of such different views about the Kim and the PPD, political circles generally agree that the political situation has entered a new stage.

Political circles, including the ruling group, will have to decide their positions accordingly as far as cooperation with the regime, with the PPD having failed to clearly prove charges against Kim.

Kim's move has forced the Democratic Party (DP) to make a larger opposition party, which has been proved hard for investigative authorities will be unable to seriously influence against the government.

Apparently encouraged by the result of Kim's government, the party officials demonstrated an apology from President for Kim and the dismissal of PPD director for Young Kim.

The party will push ahead with a scheduled mass protest rally next week as part of the offensive.

But the party will have to focus on taking the future course of action, the analysts say, who noted that the So Kyong-won case is basically a political burden to the party.

So was arrested for making an unannounced visit to Pyongyang, and is now charged with espionage for the north. He was expelled from the PPD immediately after his unauthorized trip to the north was publicly known.

With such a political burden, the PPD will have to use moderation and seek dialogue in political circles, the analysts say.

Conversely, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will have to slow down its political offensives against Kim and the PPD.

from the 1980's, suggesting that Father's speech against North Korea should suggest to them the continued presence of the 1980's legal leaders in the North Korea.

Further, suggesting something from the 1980's and suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea is not a different message through the 1980's approach.

From the 1980's, suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea is not a different message through the 1980's approach. It is suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea.

A "continued" presence in the North Korea is not a different message through the 1980's approach. It is suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea.

#### U.S. South Buddhist Head, United Fronts to Aid North Korea, South Korea, and North Korea

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#### Catholic Priest, Pope's speech at Panmunjom (Continued)

(Editorial: "Father Man at Panmunjom")

[Text] 2. was indeed an astonishment. A television news report on the night of 1 August showing Father Man Kyu-hyon—who is escorting Yon Suk-yong, the representative of Chondae-hyup (National Council of University Student Representatives)—delivering a speech at Panmunjom. This news report has shocked and surprised our people. The radical extremists, who believe that the

continued presence in the North Korea is not a different message through the 1980's approach. It is suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea.

continued presence in the North Korea is not a different message through the 1980's approach. It is suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea.

The continued presence in the North Korea is not a different message through the 1980's approach. It is suggesting a "continued" presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea, suggesting the continued presence in the North Korea.

Then, we observed some expressions for Father Man's wisdom and courage to confirm freedom, humanitarianism, and democratization through direct contact with the North Korean masses while staying in the North just as in our society. However, his attitude at Panmunjom made us think that he wanted to merely condemn North Korea and that he was overflowing with hatred. We have not seen such an attitude from any other priest in the past who lectured on love. Is this land where we live really a such hateful antisemitism and antisocial place? Then, who are we on this land who wish to fill the nation with freedom, justice, and humanitarianism while taking precautions against communism?

We wish to believe that Father Man's attitude in Panmunjom is his own individual act. Thus, we pay attention to the reaction of the priests' association, which officially expressed its support for Father Man's activities after sending him to North Korea as its delegate, as this group

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[Text] Recently, officials have requested an arrest warrant for a dissident artist who allegedly sent to Pyongyang postcards congratulating the World Festival of Youth and Students held in the North Korean capital city last month.

The Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP) and Hong Sang-tae, co-chairman of the "National Artists Council," is suspected of having delivered two packages to the north through Yim Su-kyung, a college card who is now on a month-long illegal trip to the Communist country.

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Is South Korea, which is currently attempting to improve relations with the United States and Japan, willing to risk the disadvantage that might result in its border attempts to have a young South Korean royal and a Catholic priest accompanying her pass through Panmunjom and the consequent violation of the armistice agreement? Will the Soviet Union and China countries that hope for the Korean peninsula to remain stable find the friction and tension resulting in their passage through Panmunjom to be in their interest? The Panmunjom incident will probably give answers to such questions.

It remains to be seen whether Miss Yim Suk-kyong, who is currently on a hunger strike, has given up her idea of running through Panmunjom or not. However, judging from the passive attitude on the part of the North Korean authorities and many other signs, it is highly likely that







**Best People Companies Followed In Year**  
 1998-1999: 1. Microsoft, 2. Intel, 3. Oracle, 4. Sun Microsystems, 5. IBM, 6. Hewlett-Packard, 7. Cisco Systems, 8. Dell Computer, 9. SAP AG, 10. SAP AG.

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Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, 1997, 60, 1, 1-11

The first flight of the aircraft was successful and the engine started on the first try. The aircraft was then flown to the runway and landed safely.

During the flight the aircraft was in good condition and the engine started on the first try. The aircraft was then flown to the runway and landed safely.

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The first condition is, among other things, a 100 per cent Chinese team. There is a wider aspect to this, a fundamental question of leadership, as this is possible.

From Moscow they say that the Chinese leadership must have the right to an initiative in their own direction, that the first stage of discussion must show the Chinese in a position to do things.

An important pre-condition for any discussion can be stated as an explicit factor. In other words, a state of international peace talks is considered as being

possible and the Chinese leadership will be prepared to negotiate.

#### But the facts still leave problems

However, the Chinese leadership of the Chinese people is determined to negotiate in 1969. This is not a question of

negotiating with the Chinese leadership in view of the Chinese side of the situation. Furthermore, the Chinese side of the situation is determined to negotiate in 1969. This is not a question of negotiating with the Chinese leadership in view of the Chinese side of the situation.

From Moscow they say that the Chinese leadership must have the right to an initiative in their own direction, that the first stage of discussion must show the Chinese in a position to do things.

From the Chinese side, the Chinese leadership must have the right to an initiative in their own direction, that the first stage of discussion must show the Chinese in a position to do things.

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4) There are also Vietnamese officers of lieutenant rank and Vietnamese soldiers, who can speak Cambodian fluently and are married to Cambodian women, mingling among the Cambodian people. They have the strategic duty of controlling the puppets in the political, military, administrative, security, economic, cultural, and educational fields. These Vietnamese agents play the role of shadow governors behind the puppet governors and are prepared to play their secret role for 20 years in controlling the puppets in various villages, communes, districts, and provinces. There are tens of thousands of these Vietnamese forces. In the event that the ordinary Vietnamese forces are compelled to withdraw from Cambodia, these agents will carry on the duty of commanding the puppets. According to captured documents, their duty is to arouse the Vietnamese forces and the puppets to renew the aggression against Cambodia upon receiving the order from Hanoi.

There are now 110,000 Vietnamese forces, including militiamen and agents specialized in political, military, administrative, police, economic, and cultural affairs, and officers and soldiers mingling among the Cambodian people.

In sum, by now there are more than 200,000 Vietnamese forces—including regular divisions, provincial divisions, troops in puppet soldiers' uniforms in puppet army units, officers and men mingling among the Cambodian people, militiamen, agents specialized in political, military, administrative, police, sabotage, intelligence, cultural, and educational affairs.

In the event that its ordinary troops wearing Vietnamese uniforms are forced to withdraw from Cambodia by the international community, Vietnam still has more than 100,000 Vietnamese forces planted in various forms as mentioned above. This excludes the more than 1 million Vietnamese settlers.

Question: If this is so, what will Vietnam do in September in regard to its troop withdrawal announcement?

Answer: Vietnam may openly arrange a fake parade of some troops to be photographed by journalists and by satellite. As a farce to show that the last batch of the more than 20,000 troops are being withdrawn, its troops will be trucked along Routes 7, 19, 1, and 2.

Therefore, the statement made by Nguyen Co Thach and puppet Hun Sen on 30 July before the convening of the Paris international conference is aimed at deceiving national and international opinion prior to the opening of the international conference on the Cambodian problem.

[Dated] 1 August 1989

[Signed] Son Sen, commander in chief of the NADK

## Indonesia

### Suharto, Delegation Return From Brunei

BK0308125289 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
1200 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Excerpt] President and Mrs Suharto and entourage arrived back in Jakarta a few minutes ago after a 2-day visit to Brunei Darussalam. Reporter Hendro Martono gives live coverage from Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Jakarta:

[Begin Hendro Martono recording] A Pelita Air Service Ban-146 aircraft carrying president and Mrs Suharto landed at 18.30 West Indonesian Time [1130 GMT] tonight at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Jakarta. President and Mrs Suharto were welcomed at the tarmac by Vice President and Mrs Sudharmono; Coordinating Minister for Economic, Finance, Industry, and Development Supervision Radius Prawiro; Coordinating Minister for Public Welfare Suparjo Rustam; Home Affairs Minister Rudini; Armed Forces Commander Try Sutrisno; and Jakarta Governor Wiyogo Atmodarminto, as well as other senior officials. Also present at the airport were officials of Brunei Darussalam Embassy in Jakarta. President and Mrs Suharto, smilingly, shook hands with all those welcoming them. From the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, President and Mrs Suharto proceeded straight to their residence. [end recording] [passage omitted]

### Alatas Urges More Efficient Nonaligned Movement

BK0408103189 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0954 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 4 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Thursday that the Non-Aligned Movement has to be more efficient in order to adjust itself to the trends of the global economy.

New trends in global relations have emerged, Alatas told reporters in Belgrade, the capital city of Yugoslavia. Some are positive, he added.

However, some others are growing into the development of strong economic blocs.

In the developing process, Alatas said, external and internal functions have to be improved. "We have to make various non-aligned activities efficient," He said.

REUTER has reported that the Non-Aligned Movement will hold a conference in Belgrade on September 4 to 7.

The Yugoslavian Government said last month that the conference will focus on special matters such as international debts, the environment and human rights. Yugoslavian officials said that the conference will issue joint policy statements.

**PNG Government Arrest of Swiss National Welcomed**  
*BK0408101989 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0949 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Jakarta, August 4 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) Information Centre Friday welcomed the PNG [Papua New Guinea] Government's action of holding a Swiss citizen, Theodor Frey, on suspicion of having contacts with the Security Disturbance Movement (GPK) in Irian Jaya, earlier this week.

"If this is true, the action is proof that the PNG Government's attitude in dealing with the GPK is in line with that of the Indonesian Government", Armed Forces Chief Spokesman Brigadier General Nurhadi said in reply to a question from ANTARA in connection with a news report on the arrest.

In the meantime, the AFP, quoting a PNG police officer as saying, reported from Port Moresby Wednesday that Theodor Frey (35), had been arrested for illegally entering Papua New Guinea from Indonesia's Province of Irian Jaya.

Frey was apprehended on July 24, only three days after he landed a Australian registered aircraft at the remote airstrip of Timqui on the Indonesian side of the border. Frey was arrested after crossing into the PNG at Ningerum.

It was reported further that Frey took off from Horn Island in Australia's Thursday Island group on July 21.

Frey told the police that he represented the self-styled separatist movement "Operasi Papua Merdeka" (OPM) in Switzerland and was to meet rebel leaders near the border, but no one showed up.

The Swiss citizen is being held at Daru jail awaiting a court appearance.

## Laos

**Commentary Hails Outcome of Paris Conference**  
*BK0308041089 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0000 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Unattributed Commentary: "Step Toward Solution to the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] The international conference on a political solution to the Cambodian problem, in which 19 countries took part, opened in Paris on 30 July and closed on 1 August. Progress was made in a number of areas. The conference set up three committees to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops; guarantee the independence, sovereignty, and neutrality of Cambodia; and work on the reconstruction of Cambodia and the return

of Cambodian refugees to their homeland. The conference also set up two ad hoc committees to examine questions regarding the reconciliation of all Cambodian factions and to be in charge of coordination of the various committees.

The achievements of the International Conference on Cambodia are a step forward in the efforts to seek ways to settle the conflict and are identical to the ideas put forth by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia. Hun Sen suggested that the overall approach to the settlement of the Cambodian conflict should be worked out part by part. The immediate tasks in the international arena are the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the cessation of military assistance to all Cambodian factions, and the establishment of an international inspection body, while the internal problems are solved step by step.

Participants in the conference expressed a constructive attitude toward implementing the national reconciliation policy and restoring independence and peace in Cambodia. The majority of participants are aware of the necessity for a quick end to the fighting among the Cambodian factions and guaranteeing all the principles of Cambodia's neutrality. They expressed the hope that the conference will close with success.

The preliminary success of the conference corresponds to the strong aspirations of the Cambodian people and peace-loving people in all countries that Cambodia be extricated from the holocaust of war that has dragged on for several years so that peace, stability, and mutual cooperation will prevail in this region. However, this is merely an initial step in the international arena. The meetings of leaders of the Cambodian factions and representatives of countries in Paris will continue to face difficulties and confusion arising from the internal conflicts in Cambodia because of the obstruction caused by the Khmer Rouge, whose political and military role in Cambodia are unacceptable to the Cambodian people. It is now obvious that any solution that does not include the complete liquidation of the genocidal Pol Pot clique is unacceptable to the Cambodian people and to the countries of the world. In this regard, Hun Sen said that any approach to the settlement of the Cambodian conflict must be based on the life-and-death interests of the Cambodian people and that the Cambodian people must not be held hostage to accepting the return to power of the Khmer Rouge.

It is, therefore, necessary for the International Conference on Cambodia to lay down various effective measures to prevent the revival of the Pol Pot genocidal clique, halt military assistance to Cambodian factions, and guarantee Cambodia's permanent neutrality. Each committee must encourage the Cambodian factions to continue dialogue to settle the internal conflict, guarantee that they can reach an agreement on the basis of the common interests of the Cambodian people, and prevent the Pol Pot genocidal clique from returning to power.



The guarantee for peace, independence, freedom, and permanent neutrality is a major factor and ingredient for the establishment of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

**Party Delegation Returns From Cambodia**

BK2907123189 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT  
29 Jul 89

[Text] Vientiane, July 29 (KPL)—A delegation of the Organisation Board of the party Central Committee [PCC] headed by Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate Politburo member, secretary of the PCC, and head of the board, yesterday returned home after a week-long working visit to Cambodia.

The delegation had discussed with its Cambodian counterpart the organisational and personnel training affairs based on the new thinking the sides were interested in.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Somlat Chanthamat, secretary of the PCC, head of the Propaganda and Education Board of the PCC.

Also on hand was Long Kem, Cambodian ambassador to Laos.

**Asia-Pacific States Urged To Increase Cooperation**

BK0308135389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0430 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Article: "It Is Time for Strengthening Mutual Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific"]

[Text] Respected listeners: We, the Asia-Pacific people, are very proud of a statement saying that the 21st century belongs to the Asia-Pacific region judging from the rapid pace in the economic growth in the region and its increasingly important role in the international arena. While enjoying such pride, we are also concerned with certain shortcomings in the region. That is, the Asia-Pacific region still lacks a security-maintenance mechanism for holding mutual consultations among the nations in the region. Therefore, all the countries in the region must not overlook this aspect of the shortcomings.

The Asia-Pacific is a vast region whose population has always been larger than those of the other regions. In the past, this region was the center of the world's civilization and the birthplace of all prominent religions in the world, which have become the moral foundations for each country. The principle of nonviolence also originated from this continent and has now become a pillar of international relations. Even though the situation in this region in recent years has somewhat improved, there is no guarantee that this trend will continue. That is why all peace-loving countries in this region have striven harder in the past recent years to attain a stronger and more secure Asia-Pacific region. To achieve this goal, 3 years ago—in late July 1986, in Vladivostok, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced an initiative aimed at encouraging the states in this region to cooperate with one another in seeking ways and means to strengthen the relations among themselves and to prevent this region from being transformed into an arena of military confrontation. After that, the Vladivostok initiative was further bolstered at Krasnoyarsk. As a result of that initiative, the relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC have gradually improved. Following the Sino-Soviet summit in Beijing normal relations between the two parties and states were restored. Consequently, the Soviet Union and the PRC have proceeded to remove the tension between them, which was previously a source of grave concern to the world community.

Nevertheless, the region still lacks the mechanism necessary for ensuring security and mutual trust. Just look at Europe, for example. Even though the continent is known as a place with the largest concentration of armed forces and war materials in the world, it has devised the Helsinki mechanism as a place for holding negotiations to strengthen the mutual trust among all the European states, including the United States and Canada.

Isn't it an appropriate time for the Asia-Pacific nations to establish a similar forum among themselves? Certain politicians and leaders of many countries in the region have repeatedly claimed that a Helsinki-type mechanism cannot be applied to the Asia-Pacific region. Yes, that is true. But that does not mean that such a mechanism can be solely duplicated for use here because special characteristics of this region have to be taken into consideration. Even though there are calls lately from leaders of many countries for the establishment of a zone of economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, most of the countries in the region are still pursuing different conservative policies which are incompatible with the reality. Peace and security can be stabilized and maintained only when cooperation is extensively obtained from all parties concerned. In the present era, it is required that all the Asia-Pacific states step up mutual cooperation among themselves.

**Souphanouvong Receives Ho Chi Minh Medal**  
*BK2907124789 Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT  
29 Jul 89*

[Text] Vientiane, July 29 (KPL)—"Ho Chi Minh" Medal, the highest medal of merits of the SRV was conferred on July 28 on President Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Present at the ceremony were party's and state's leaders: Phouni Vongvichit, Sali Vongkhamso and Oudom Khatthi-gna.

At the ceremony Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan, on behalf of the Vietnamese Government, highly valued the president's contribution to the strengthening of the relations, of friendship, special solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties governments and peoples of the two countries, particularly devotion to the people and sacrifice in the protracted struggle for independence and freedom.

Souphanouvong, on the other hand, said that the conferment of "Ho Chi Minh" was an event to remind both the Lao and Vietnamese people to safeguard and strengthen the special solidarity, great relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

**Media Agreement Signed With Soviet Press Group**  
*BK0308095189 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[Text] Vientiane, August 3 (KPL)—A cooperation agreement for 1990-94 between the Lao Journalists' Association [LJA] and the Federation of Soviet Journalists was reached here on August 1.

The agreement stipulates that the two sides will cooperate with each other in media, particularly in popularising resolutions of the parties' congresses and informing the public about each others important social and political events.

Each side will render help to journalists assigned to work in the other's country. There will be a yearly exchange of visit by officials of the two institutions. The two sides will also cooperate with each other in international arena.

The Federation of Soviet Journalists accepted to consider the matter relating to rendering material assistance to the LJA in particular to equip the Lao School of Mass Communication.

**Philippines**

**Envoy Predicts Partial U.S. Troop Withdrawal**  
*HK0408134089 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez said that there is now a possibility of a partial U.S. troop withdrawal from the country. Pelaez said he got this information from U.S. Congressman John Murtha, whose group will arrive in the country next week to look into the possibility of a partial troop withdrawal. The American congressmen are expected to meet with President Corazon Aquino and Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos.

Meanwhile, Singapore is allegedly prepared to temporarily accommodate some U.S. facilities should it expand its presence in the area. However, it opposed the transfer there of the U.S. Air Base in Clark and of its naval base in Subic. It stressed that the Philippines is the most ideal place for these U.S. facilities.

Based on statements issued by Brigadier General George Yeo, minister of state for foreign affairs, Singapore could accommodate some of the U.S. fighters and transport aircrafts apart from providing the U.S. use of Singapore's shipyards.

**Manglapus: Decision on Bases in November**  
*HK0408112789 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television  
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] The fate of the U.S. bases in the country will be decided in November. This was confirmed today by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, who will be going to Washington in the 2d week of November at which time, he said, the president should be able to issue a decision whether the bases would be retained or not.

**Manglapus Said Aware of Aid-Bases Connection**  
*HK0408095689 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 4 Aug 89 p 8*

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus knew that the U.S.-backed Philippine Assistance Program (PAP) was being used by the American government as a leverage in last year's review of the military bases agreement (MBA), according to a law professor from the University of the Philippines.

In a paper presented in a symposium last week, Professor Merlin Magallona cited a cable sent by Philippine ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez to the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) on Aug. 23, 1988, which stated that the "embassy was also informed off-the-record that there are people in the U.S. government who are now 'less than eager than before' to move quickly on the PAP in view of the slow pace in resolving outstanding RP-U.S. bilateral issues."

Sen. Wigherto Tanada cited the Magallona paper during a Senate hearing on the PAP yesterday, as he reiterated his previous charges that the aid plan was tied to the bases issue, despite official pronouncements from the U.S. government and the Aquino Administration.

Magallona claimed in the report Manglapus disclosed the message to the presidential task force (PTF) on the PAP in a meeting on Sept. 1, 1988, when the bases talks were snagged due to the hardline positions of both governments.

Magallona added in the report that during the seventh meeting of the PTF on Aug. 3, 1988, Finance Undersecretary Ernest Leung, who headed the PTF technical committee, said a "dialogue with the U.S. (on PAP) is awaiting progress on the military bases discussion."

In that same meeting, according to Magallona, the DFA reported that "it was informed that the administration of President Reagan has been lukewarm in pursuing with Congress the proposed aid plan in view of the prevailing congressional attitude regarding the military bases review."

Two months after that meeting, Manglapus flew on a low-key trip to Washington where a new bases agreement was finally forged.

U.S. congressional leaders, notably Republican Sen. Richard Lugar, have since been quoted in various published articles as saying they were hopeful that the U.S.-initiated PAP would swing local support for the bases.

"No doubt the bases issue is in the minds of U.S. legislators," Villanueva told senators during yesterday's hearing. He stressed however, that the 19 other countries that took part in the Tokyo pledging session last month would oppose linking the multi-billion dollar aid plan to any unilateral or bilateral issue such as the bases.

For one, chairman Roberto Villanueva said he doubts whether the P200 million that the U.S. government promised in Tokyo could be used as a leverage in the renewal of the bases treaty.

The U.S. contribution, he pointed out, is only roughly 8 percent of the \$3.5 billion assistance pledged for this year.

He said Japan, which contributed the most at \$100 as well as Germany would surely oppose maneuvers by the U.S. to use the PAP for its own security affairs.

#### **Report on Aquino Talks With ASEAN Leaders**

*HK0308134889 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has returned to the country.

At noon today, she met with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and agreed to cooperate in resolving the Sabah issue. Zeny Florza has the details.

[Begin recording] The president arrived in Brunei, Darussalam, at about 1452 yesterday (2 August) to attend the Berkatan ceremony for Prince Yang Peranak Mulya Peduka Seri Duli Pengiran Muda al-Mutadi Bida Saestada Nural Iman. The president and her company, headed by Press Secretary Adolfo S. Azcuna, were accommodated at the (Lake) guest house.

After a brief rest, the president and Azcuna went to the guesthouse occupied by Indonesian President Suharto. Mrs Aquino and Suharto talked for about 30 minutes, and she thanked the Indonesian leader for the rice import agreement reached with the Philippines National Food Authority.

At about 0930 this morning, President Aquino met with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir at the (Lake) guest house.

At about 1345 after a banquet offered by Sultan Bolkiah for all the ASEAN leaders, Mrs Aquino met with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew at the Istana Nurul Iman palace. [end recording]

#### **Aquino Returns to Manila**

*HK0408064589 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] In her arrival statement at Villamor Air Base, President Aquino reported on her (?marathon) talks with her ASEAN counterparts:

[Begin recording] Meetings were informal one-on-one which afforded us the opportunity of sharing and exchanging ideas on different topics of bilateral concerns. Our talks have been very fruitful and instructive on both sides, and they all concluded with the mutual resolve to keep up the process of consultation and cooperative effort. Altogether it was a thoroughly successful and enjoyable visit. [end recording]

#### **Aquino To Convene National Security Council**

*HK0408065589 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 0300 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] The National Security Council will convene starting Monday to review existing security matters, particularly on the current insurgency situation. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said President Aquino will convene the council at 2:30 pm to be attended by members including Vice President Salvador Laurel.

Ramos disclosed that activities of secessionist forces in Southern Mindanao is one of the key items of the agenda to be discussed during the meeting. The council will draw up plans in case hostilities in Mindanao resume.

#### **Bare Opposition from Meeting**

*HHK008161789 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] President Aquino today rejected Vice President Salvador Laurel's proposal that she invite some major opposition members, like Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, to participate in the National Security Council meeting. However, she said that they would be invited to future meetings, but not to this first meeting.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] This is just the first meeting of the National Security Council with the members as identified in my executive order. After that, maybe we can convene the Council of State because there the speaker and the Senate president are included, and we can also include some of the other congressional leaders. But for this first meeting, it will just be the vice president, but after that, we can invite the other minority leaders. [end recording]

#### **Aquino Discusses Aid Financing for PAP**

*HK0408115389 Quezon City Sports Radio 738  
in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 89*

[Text] The president today confirmed that \$2.7 million for the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] is already in the NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] pipeline. Aguin Sel Baisa reports:

[Begin recording] The chief executive made the confirmation in support to NEDA Director General Filologo Fante's statement before the Senate committee hearing yesterday.

Fante was quoted as saying that only \$800 million of the PAP fund are real money because \$2.7 million of it are already in the NEDA pipeline.

The president said: First of all, we have to understand that what has already been in the pipeline, of course, will not be considered as additional money. Mrs Aquino, likewise, disclosed that the \$2.7 million being used by NEDA was informed her by PAP head Roberto Villanueva. [end recording]

#### **Official Reports \$779.1 Million Unused Aid Money**

*HK2907081289 Quezon City MALAYA in English  
29 Jul 89 p 9*

[By Ben Evardone]

[Text] Acting Director-General Filologo Pante of the National Economic Development Authority [NEDA] said yesterday that as of March 1989, the government failed to use \$779.1 million of the \$2.9 billion loans made available by foreign government and multilateral lending institutions.

Pante told the House Committee on Appropriations that the government agencies which failed to fully utilize available Official Development Assistance because of their failure to finalize their programs were the Department of Public Works and Highways, Department of Transportation and Communications, National Power Corp., Local Waterworks Utility Administration, and Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration.

Rep Rolando R. Andaya (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Camarines Sur), chairman of the committee on appropriations, said the NEDA figures mean that for every dollar provided by foreign governments and lending institutions, only 75 cents have been used by the government.

Andaya questioned the low availment rate, saying the loans should have been fully used because the government is paying a commitment fee of \$13 million yearly on these loans, whether used or not.

Pante said NEDA monitored a total of 135 ODA loans worth \$6.6 billion as of March 1989. Ten of the loans were program loans amounting to \$1.4 billion while the rest were project loans.

He said eight of the program loans with a total amount of \$479.2 million had been availed as of the first quarter. However, only \$162.9 million or 34 percent was actually utilized, with \$316.3 million cancelled either during implementation or upon the closing of the loans.

Of the \$6.6 billion total ODA, \$3.441 billion remains undrawn. The money is to be availed of from April 1989 to 1995.

Pante also told the House committee that 201 projects with a total funding of \$1.557 billion were supported by grants from foreign government and lending institutions.

Pante, however, said only \$858 million or 94 percent of the \$914.7 million scheduled availment, or 55 percent of the total commitment, had been used as of March 1989.

As of end 1988, cumulative backlog in the availment of grants amounted to \$56.7 million, he said.

He said that as of December 1988, the undrawn balance was placed at \$699.4 million. The amount is to be drawn within the period 1989 to 1992.

Status of ERBIA Loans As of 31 March 1989 (Figures in Millions U.S. Dollars)

Funding Source/ Type of Loan (1)	Number of Loans (2)	Loans Amount (3)	Cumulative Cancellations (4)
Total	131	6,844.3	840.3
Project Loans	123	5,202.8	589.9
IBRD	31	2,408.4	584.0
Project Loans	28	1,641.0	336.8
Program Loans	3	967.4	247.4
ADB	39	1,397.8	210.4
Project Loans	37	1,477.8	210.4
Program Loans	2	120.0	
OECD	44	2,313.2	21.4
Project Loans	42	1,995.3	21.4
Program Loans	2	317.9	
Other Sources	21	325.1	24.5
Project Loans	20	288.9	21.5
Program Loans	1	36.2	3.0

Funding Source/ Type of Loan (1)	Net Commitment (5)	Original A (6)	Net of C/ABC B (7)	Revised C (8)
Total	5,804.0	4,458.0	3,636.4	3,141.7
Project Loans	4,612.9	3,596.1	3,022.5	2,527.8
Program Loans	1,191.1	861.9	613.9	635.9
IBRD	1,824.4	1,766.6	1,187.3	1,134.3
Project Loans	1,104.4	1,157.8	823.5	770.5
Program Loans	720.0	608.8	363.8	363.8
ADB	1,387.2	1,100.5	897.7	767.0
Project Loans	1,267.2	1,042.5	839.7	709.0
Program Loans	120.0	58.0	58.0	58.0
OECD	2,291.8	1,401.1	1,379.7	1,083.8
Project Loans	1,973.9	1,242.2	1,220.8	924.9
Program Loans	317.9	158.9	158.9	158.9
Other Sources	300.6	189.8	171.7	156.6
Project Loans	267.4	153.6	138.5	123.4
Program Loans	33.2	36.2	33.2	33.2

\* Loans covered are those which fully availed/closed during the period January-March 1989 and those which are ongoing/newly signed during the same period.

### Percent Utilization

Funding Based on Cumulative Backlog  
Undrawn Balance Based On:

source/type of loan (1)	cum actual availment (9)	balance loan amt (10)	original commitment (11)	net amount (12)
equals (c) (13)	equals (5)-(9)	equals (9/3)	equals (9/5)	equals (8)-(9)
Total	2,362.6	3,441.4	35.6%	40.7%
Project Loans	1,726.7	2,886.2	33.2%	37.4%
Program Loans	555.2	44.1%	53.4%	(22.0)



0000	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Project Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Program Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
ADP	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Project Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Program Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
GOVT	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Project Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Program Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Other Sources	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Project Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
Program Loans	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0
GOVT	000.0	000.0	00.0%	00.0%	000.0

# **Committee Cuts House Budget by 64 Million Pesos**

HK0408070089 Quezon City Sports Radio 7.15  
in English 0400 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] The House Committee on Accounts has approved the proposed 64-million peso cut in next year's budget of the House of Representatives. With the reduction, the House has been left with 854 million pesos for 1990. The move was in compliance with the directive of Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr that the lower chamber serve as model in fiscal restraint for other government bodies. Committee Chairman Congressman Fabian Sison stressed that the budget cut will not affect the legislative performance of the House of Representatives.

# **Striking Schoolteachers Begin Hunger Strike**

HK0408073589 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Fifty leaders of protesting teachers yesterday [3 August] began a hunger strike to press the government into granting their demand for higher salaries. The teachers took one meal yesterday but said they would go completely without food starting today until Congress assures the enactment of legislation pegging the teachers' minimum at P [peso] 4,500 a month. Leaders of other government workers also fasted yesterday and said they will join the indefinite hunger strike today.

Meantime the mass teachers' strike, now closing on its second week [as heard], suffered its first casualty. Benjamin Balbuena, spokesman of the 17,000-strong Manila Public Schoolteachers Association said Teresa Marie Almazan, a high school teacher from the Don Mariano Marcos High School in Quezon City, died of pneumonia. Balbuena said Almazan was arthritic, yet she insisted on joining the teachers' mass action to demand for higher pay.

The teachers, numbering some 4,000 from the metro Manila area and the nearby provinces of Central Luzon, have continued, despite heavy rains and winds, to demonstrate in front of the Senate to press for higher basic pay.

Teachers in Quezon City and Makati public elementary schools vowed to stop their mass walkout and return to their classrooms. In Quezon City, leaders of the teachers pledged to respect any solution to end their 11-day-old strike for higher pay.

## **Aquino Comments on Strike**

HK0408120089 Quezon City Sports Radio 7.15  
in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] In Malacanang, President Aquino today said she does not have the power to force striking public school teachers to return to work. The full report from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] The chief executive made the admission even as she reiterated her appeal to striking mentors to stop their mass action, saying that their demand for a pay hike is being studied by Congress.

Mrs Aquino told a mini-news conference that answer to the the problem is not as easy as just giving more money. You see, the National Treasury certifies to the availability of fund, the president added. The chief executive lamented over the teachers' mass action, saying that the public school teachers are duty bound to teach as expected upon them by us, government servants. [end recording]

## **Laurel Returns From Southeast Asian Tour**

HK0408122389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 4 Aug 89 p 13

[By Ric M. Baliao]

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, president of the Nacionalista Party (NP), arrived Wednesday night from his Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) tour and immediately announced he will attend the National Security Council (NSC) meeting on Monday at Malacanang.

Laurel was scheduled to meet yesterday with Ileto, NSC adviser, for a briefing on the meeting.

His spokesman, Ike C. Gutierrez, said Laurel will also meet with Sen Juan Ponce Enrile, NP secretary-general; former labor minister Blas F. Ople, NP executive vice president, and other top NP leaders on the possible agenda of the council meeting.

Laurel welcomed the decision of President Aquino to activate the NSC, which she has not convened since her administration took power three year ago.

"As vice president and leader of the opposition, I certainly welcome participation in all efforts to uphold and protect the national interest. The convening of the NSC—which I have been proposing for the past two and

a half year—should be welcomed at this time when our nation is beset with so many serious problems that endanger our very survival." Gutierrez quoted Laurel as saying:

Laurel suggested that the minority floor leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives be invited to the meeting, as had been done in past administrations and as authorized under Executive Order No. 111.

"National security, after all, is a matter that involves the entire nation and should include the minority representatives in both houses of the Congress," he said.

Laurel also proposed that the agenda be expanded to include all critical issues affecting the national security.

Gutierrez said Laurel's last leg in his trip was Bangkok where he held private meetings on regional problems with Thailand Prime Minister Chatchai Chubhawan, Supreme Commander General Chawalit, and other top Thai officials.

**PCGG May Withdraw Immunity for Marcos Cronies**  
HK030805489 *Quezon City Radio Ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] The Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] is planning to withdraw the immunity granted to several alleged cronies of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. The PCGG says the testimonies of these cronies on Marcos' alleged ill-gotten wealth were incomplete. PCGG Commissioner Augusto Villarin says the commission's legal department has been ordered to review the immunity privileges granted to three Marcos cronies. They are Antonio Florendo, known Marcos financial adviser; Rolando Gapud; and Reynaldo Feliciano of the Balabac oil-drilling and exploration company. The PCGG has received reports about their undisclosed assets which were not included in the statements of assets submitted to the commission.

**Renegade Colonel Honasan Reportedly Ill**  
HK0408064989 *Baguio City Mountain Province*  
*Broadcasting Company in English* 0330 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Renegade Colonel Gringo Honasan is reportedly sick with malaria. According to sources close to Honasan, the renegade soldier is just around Metro Manila and is constantly traveling to the nearby provinces. There is a 500,000-peso reward for Honasan's capture. He was reportedly seen during the wake for former Air Force General Isidro Aguno.

Meanwhile, Honasan's wife Jean laughed at reports that her husband is ill. In a telephone interview, she said that she would not be found in her house in Marikina if Gringo was really sick.

**Ramos Admits Lack of Control Over Insurgents**  
HK0408140189 *Manila Radio Verano in Tagalog*  
1100 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today admitted that the Armed Forces have not established strategic control over either the communist rebels or the currently dormant Muslim rebels.

In an interview with reporters after appearing before the Senate Committee on Defense, Ramos said that like chess, the military is in need of board control.

In an earlier testimony at the Senate, Ramos urged the Congress to approve the proposed Armed Forces budget for 1990 to ensure success in the government's insurgency campaign. The proposed armed forces budget is P [peso] 22.96 billion, 10 percent more than its present budget of P22.86 billion.

**Police Chief Optimistic on Demise of CPP-NPA**  
HK0408114989 *Quezon City Sports Radio 7.58*  
in English 1100 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief General Ramon Montano is optimistic that the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] will be crushed by 1992. The PC chief said more arrests of communist personalities will be made soon.

During a news conference today, Montano also disclosed that the arrest of Satur Ocampo has paralyzed the entire leadership of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army. Montano said that Ocampo is the thinker and propagandist of the party.

**Rift Said Within Organization**  
HK0408123589 *Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television*  
*Arts Network in Tagalog* 1030 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] The acting chairman of the CPP, Benito Tiamzon, and one other Central Committee member are being held hostage by suspected government infiltrators. This was confirmed today by the military adding that a serious rift is plaguing the communist leadership. Here is Jessica Soho for the details:

[Begin recording] [Soho] Documents seized from Satur Ocampo and Carolina Malay Ocampo proved that there is a serious rift within the CPP leadership.

In a news conference today, Philippine Constabulary [PC] Chief Major General Ramon Montano said that the rift was due to a massive purge in the rebel ranks brought about by suspicion that several of the members were government spies:

[Montano in English] One analysis of the documents seized from Satur Ocampo during his arrest also confirmed that the communist movement is now on its way to a self-destruction.

[Nobor] According to PC intelligence analysts, two CPP Central Committee members, including its acting chairman Benito Tiamzon, are reportedly being held hostage by other CPP members suspected to be government infiltrators. They also claim that the CPP created a special board to conduct a witch hunt that would prevent infiltration attempts in the movement's ranks. They added that this move was disclosed in a letter, recovered in a raid in Marikina last year, sent by a certain Leo Utsoy, believed to be Satur Ocampo, and which detailed members' gripes and discontent with the CPP administration and policies. The letter was allegedly intended for Tiamzon and his wife, Wilma, whose aliases were Orly and Pinay, respectively. CPP's long-standing members like Rafael Baylosis, Rodolfo Salas, Juanito Rivera, and the Ocampos have already fallen in military custody. Bernabe Buscayno or Commander Dante, the New People's Army founder, also, had long been out of the party.

With this loss of top party leaders, the military believes that the communist party is now headed by younger and more radical leaders, saying that this would not help improve the party's movement.

[Montano in English in progress] ...controlled by a group that has a wrong perception of a revolutionary movement, a group which advocates the fast-fact method of the use of pure violence to gain ascendancy or to gain people's support. [end recording]

#### **NPA Manila Operations, Targets Revealed**

HK0408051789 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 4 Aug 89 pp 1, 36

[By Roberto R. Requintina]

[Text] Military authorities said yesterday they have uncovered 10 operations being carried out by Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) in Metro Manila since June 17, this year.

At the same time, the Constabulary-Capital Regional Command (Capcom) said it has received intelligence information that some 20 to 30 individuals are being trained in Bicol on how to stage ambushes while on motorcycle.

Col. Orville Gabuna, Special Operations Task Force (SOTF) commander under Capcom, said that the operations were decoded in documents seized from 25 suspected CPP-NPA personalities during raids in the southern area of the metropolis.

The operations, Gabuna said, include the ambush of nine military and police personnel with a timetable that was set from June 17 to Aug. 17.

Two operations have been successfully staged by the urban terrorists—the ambush of Col. Hermenegildo Taylo, former Mabini police chief, in an operation dubbed "Morco," and of Col. Jose Balbas, Pampanga police chief in "Max."

But the third operation called "Lara" against Capt. Casimiro Cordona, Pasay City police intelligence chief (last July 31) did not succeed, Gabuna said.

Operations against the other officials to be carried out this month were "Coax," against Col. Voltaire Cepanin, commander of the Presidential Security Group (PSC); "Nino," against Col. Saturnino Dumlao of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (ISAFP); "Nati," against Brig. Gen. Victor Natividad, Constabulary deputy chief; "Dancer," against Maj. Gonzalo Gonzales, Las Pinas police chief; "Bobby," against Col. Robert Barbers of the Western Police District (WPD); and "Jess," apparently against Brig. Gen. Jesus Samson, Southern Police District (SPD) superintendent.

Capcom agents also unveiled Operation "Tadtad" [to chop] in which the target of the armed men are the passengers and drivers of military trucks or vehicles assigned to buy food in public markets.

Listed in the documents were two six-by-six trucks with license plates SBY 676 and SCY 676.

Gabuna said that the CPP-NPA have intensified their intelligence network in the city, placing "spotters" in the municipal and city halls.

Spotters were also reportedly deployed near military bases like Villamor Air Base in Pasay City, Fort Bonifacio in Makati and Camp Bagong Diwa headquarters in Bicutan, Tagig, he said.

#### **NPA Commander, Wife Arrested in Manila**

HK0408040189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 4 Aug 89 p 19

[By Roberto R. Requintina]

[Text] A commander of the New People's Army (NPA) and his commonlaw wife who were reportedly involved in ambush cases in Bataan were captured last Wednesday afternoon in San Juan, metro Manila.

Lt. Col. Bayani Blanco, San Juan police chief identified the suspects as Alfredo C. Lobete, alias "Ka Rolly," 29, and Elberta S. Bugay, 34, of Roxas, Limay, Bataan.

Blanco said that the arrest was made following a tip received from an informant that the couple were inside the Pinaglabanan tunnel in Barangay Corazon de Jesus, San Juan.

Three hours after their arrest, an investigator said that he received an anonymous call saying that they will attack the San Juan headquarters any time during the night.

**2,500 SNLF Members Ready To Surrender**  
HK0408070189 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2:00 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Local Government Secretary Luis Santos disclosed that some 2,500 armed members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) are expected to surrender to the authorities within a couple of weeks. Santos said the mass surrender of the MNLF rebels, including several top commanders close to Nur Misuari, would be effected immediately the moment the negotiation is finalized. Santos said the MNLF rebel group wants to surrender so as to participate in the proposed Muslim Mindanao autonomous region. He added that maybe their leaders would like to run in the new autonomous government, once the Muslim Mindanao Autonomy Act is ratified by the people.

**Mindanao Autonomy Act Plebiscite To Be Held**  
HK0408122189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN  
in English 4 Aug 89 p. 5

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) set for Nov. 12 the plebiscite on the creation of the autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao in accordance with the Muslim Mindanao Organic Act (RA 6734) signed the other day by President Aquino.

In an en banc session, the Comelec authorized Hilario G. Davide Jr., the poll body's chairman, to draft the implementing guidelines for the Nov. 12 plebiscite with the help of the Comelec executive director and the head of the Election and Barangay Affairs Department (EBAD).

Under the Muslim Mindanao law, the plebiscite must be held not earlier than 90 days or later than 120 days after the approval of the organic act.

As this developed, Speaker Sultan Alimbusar P. Limbona of the Batasang Pampook [Regional Assembly] of the Regional Autonomous Government of Region 12 hailed yesterday the signing by President Aquino of the Muslim Mindanao Organic Act.

"The approval of the law is a realization of the long-drawn aspirations of the Mindanao people for self-government within the framework of the Philippine Constitution," said Limbona, who was sustained recently by the Supreme Court as speaker of the Region 12 legislative body.

Limbona was one of the Mindanao and Muslim leaders who witnessed at Malacanang the signing by President Aquino of the Muslim Mindanao Organic Law. Others present at the signing were Senate President Jovito

Salonga, Senators Agapito Francisco Jr., Manuel Tamayo, and Santanina Rasul, Rep. Jovito Malabon, Rep. Ali Dimaporo, Satur Tan, Omar Dhamalan, Nene Basilio, Lapung Tagapangpangapang Pampook, 12 Chairmen Alimbusar Limbona and Lanan del Sur, Cesar Pangelangan.

"The new law brings the government closer to the people of Mindanao and hopefully will avoid bloody confrontation and senseless killings of our people," Speaker Limbona said.

Commissioner Alfredo L. Abzug Jr., chairman of the Comelec first division, said the plebiscite will be held in the Provinces of Basilan, Cotabato, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanan, Palawan, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, and Zamboanga del Sur.

**Area Residents Want Military Operation Halted**  
HK0408061589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 3 Aug 89 p. 6

[By staff writer Divina Paredes-Japa]

[Text] Residents of Kalinga-Apayao and the Mountain Province called yesterday for a stop to "Oplan Pakilala" ["Operational Plan Introduction"], a massive military counterinsurgency operation that they said was responsible for the biggest evacuation of people in the Cordilleras.

Some 2,335 or 467 families in the two provinces have fled their homes since the military operation started last May.

The operations focused on suspected "insurgent hot spots" in Abra, Kalinga-Apayao and the Mountain Province.

"The trend has shifted from violating the human rights of individuals to threatening and actually trampling on the collective rights of the community," the Cordillera Human Rights Commission said in a statement that it issued at a press conference yesterday.

The statement, signed by the TFD [expansion unknown] in Northwestern Luzon, the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace, the Cordillera Resource Center, God's Redemption Alive in a Transforming Society as Yeast for Action, Northern Luzon Human Rights Organization and the Cordillera People's Alliance called on the government to dismantle paramilitary groups, the CAFGU [Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit] and the Cordillera People's Liberation Army.

Paramilitary groups joined regular AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] forces in the military operations which they said will last until November.

Martha hanging of Fakhak said that her village, which lies along the boundary of the Mountain Province, Abra and Ilocos Sur, is now deserted after soldiers and (AFLC) members burned the houses, drained the community fishpond, butchered their livestock and burned their crops.

She said that this happened after an encounter between the military and the NPA New People's Army in which eight soldiers were killed last Dec. 4 and 5. She said that the community, composed of 34 people living in four houses, were warned about the encounter and most residents left the place before the shootout.

She said the military continued to bomb the area even after the rebels left on Dec. 5. She said the residents are seeking government assistance so they could rebuild their houses and resume farming.

The Task Force Detainees Philippines (TFDP) said 47 families were also hamletted in Dandanao, Besao, in the Mountain Province.

## Thailand

**U.S. Outlines Drug Charges Against Policeman**  
BK0408022389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Aug 89 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Police Major General Wet Phetborom, a senior police officer alleged by US authorities to be a principal member of a smashed drug syndicate, should be tried in Thailand, police director general Police General Phao Sarasin said yesterday.

Phao said the US should send Thai police evidence against Wet so that a trial can be held here.

But Phao said the US has not asked for Wet's extradition though a US federal grand jury issued a warrant for his arrest and last month indicted him on heroin trafficking charges. Wet, an assistant police inspector general, is accused by the grand jury in Brooklyn, New York, of financing drug shipments to the US and exercising his influence to get the drug through Don Muang Airport.

The indictment specifically charges that Wet, the former chief of a police crack unit, was a "controlling force" in the shipment of 5.5 kg of heroin seized at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York in November, 1984.

In a briefing for reporters in Bangkok yesterday morning, a high-level US official said Wet was a close confidant of Suwit Techaphanarat, a Thai businessman sentenced last month in the US to 30 years in prison on drug charges. Suwit was cited as the leader of a major drug smuggling ring that supplied heroin from Thailand to the US.

He said Suwit was one of the Thai who were among 11 persons arrested in connection with the drug organization. At least another two Thai nationals, identified as Utsara Mekphadham and Adison Phontakong, a 2nd lieutenant in the Royal Thai Air Force, were also arrested in this case.

According to the indictment, Utsara and Adison were arrested in possession of the 5.5 kg of heroin that Wet is alleged to have shipped to New York in 1984.

The US District Court of eastern New York in Brooklyn, which indicted Wet on July 13 this year, issued a warrant for Wet's arrest in June for alleged involvement in drug smuggling between May, 1984 and October, 1985.

Phao, who has appointed a commission headed by one of his deputies, Pol Lt Gen Wasit Detkanchon, to investigate Wet, said he still considered Wet innocent until the commission ruled otherwise.

Speaking to reporters after meeting an official of the US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Phao said the commission will recommend whether Wet should be suspended during the course of its investigation which will take 90 days.

Phao said earlier in the morning that it would be very damaging to the image of the Thai police if the allegations against Wet were true.

Phao said the arrest warrant did not say whether it wanted Thailand to extradite Wet. Though there is currently no such extradition treaty between Thailand and the US, extradition of criminal suspects can be sought through diplomatic channels. The arrest warrant against Wet has no legal binding here.

Wasit yesterday morning held a meeting with members of the investigating commission. He later told reporters the investigators will first question Thai anti-narcotics officers and then DEA agents before going to the US to question Suwit. [passage omitted]

**U.S. Accused of Pushing 'Smoke of Death'**  
BK0308115589 Bangkok *THAI RAT* in Thai  
3 Aug 89 p 11

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Cigarettes Put Thai Trade and Politics in Check"]

[Text] The trade talks on cigarettes and copyrights between the Thai delegation led by Kroekkrai Chiraphaet, deputy director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Commerce Ministry, and the U.S. delegation led by Peter Collins, of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Office, held from 31 July to August 1 at the Royal Cliff Beach Hotel, Phatthaya, concluded without substantial progress. Although Thailand has insisted on banning imports of U.S. cigarettes to Thailand, its stand



During the talks was inconsistent, because the ministers involved in the issue, who are from different political parties, will had different ideas.

Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister, Social Action Party, and Pramuan Sophawase, minister of Finance, Char Chai Party, showed signs of giving the go-ahead to the importation of U.S. cigarettes because it is a measure to stop the smuggling of contraband foreign cigarettes.

Chuan Likhitai, minister of public health, Democrat Party, has consistently opposed the import of foreign cigarettes from the start by raising the health problems as the main reason to support his stand.

In the opposite direction, the United States has maintained its stand with the definite intention to force Thailand to open up its cigarette market to the United States. To achieve this goal, the United States is using Section 301 of its new trade act as its main weapon.

The cigarette conflict between Thailand and the United States began on 10 April this year when Philip Morris International Inc, maker of Marlboro, and R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, maker of Winston, on behalf of the U.S. Cigarette Export Association, filed a petition with the USTR, accusing Thailand of having an unfair trade system and that Thailand should therefore receive punishment from the United States through implementation of Section 301.

During the rounds of talks, Thailand tried to convince the United States of its reasons for the limitation of the cigarette market, especially for health, but the United States, acting like an insane person, has denied such reason saying that opening the cigarette market is a trade practice and has nothing to do with health.

It seems that the United States intends to press cigarette addiction upon the Thai people exactly in the same manner as England turned the Chinese to opium addicts in the past.

Suni Phiratyothin, chairman of the Thai Tobacco Monopoly Labor Union, could stand no more of the barbaric actions of the United States who separates the sale of cigarettes from health. She burst out instantly saying that if that is true why shouldn't Thailand launch a campaign to open the market for opium and heroin in the United States?

The craze of the kings of the world cigarette business, like Philip Morris and R.J. Reynolds, in trying in every way to hand the "smoke of death" to the Thai people came about after internal pressures exerted in the United States itself since 1985.

The serious anti-smoking campaign in the United States began in 1983. The rise of commercial tax on cigarettes caused a sharp fall in profits from retail cigarette sales, which used to be as high as 25-35 percent, and the shrinking of the cigarette market.

The only alternative for surviving the U.S. cigarette producers can think of is to sell to other countries and they see that the countries in Asia are good markets for them.

In the past few years, the United States has had great success in opening markets for its cigarettes in the Asian countries, including Japan, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan.

Among the cigarettes the United States sent to those countries, a delivery to Japan of 160 million Winston cigarettes by the R.J. Reynolds Company was found to contain insecticides at a level dangerous to life.

Such a dirty practice is not unlike the delivery by the United States of its unwanted apples contaminated with alar to Thailand.

#### Chatchai Explains View of Paris Conference

HK0408102789 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai.  
0000 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chulhawan, who is now visiting Malaysia, told reporters that the purpose of his visit to Malaysia is to attend the annual meeting of the Thai-Malaysian Border Committee to discuss cooperation between the two countries in various fields, such as the construction of floating piers at Tak Bai District of Narathiwat Province and various joint development projects. In addition, any problems will be discussed at the meeting.

While on a flight from Brunei to Malaysia, the prime minister answered questions from reporters on the results of the International Conference on Cambodia in France. He said that he was satisfied with the results regarding the establishment of a commission to observe and gather facts in Cambodia because an on-the-spot observation of the real situation would make it easier to resolve the problem and would also be tantamount to attaching importance to all four Khmer factions. The prime minister said that this is an important issue because it will help ease the gravity of the Cambodian problem. He also said that if we dwell on the past we will not be able to solve the problem. Let the four Khmer factions jointly resolve their own problem without any interference.

Asked whether Vietnam is sincere in withdrawing its troops from Cambodia, the prime minister said the withdrawal will have to take place after the fact-finding

commitment given to Cambodia. He said that he believed the troops would be withdrawn. The problem will be solved if the troops are withdrawn. Then all sides can conduct trade.

Asked about the possibility of a general election in Cambodia, General Chanthol Chhoeun said that a runoff on who is eligible to vote has to be conducted before a general election is held.

The prime minister disclosed that he had held talks with President Aquino of the Philippines. Both agreed that there should be tourism cooperation among ASEAN countries so that foreign tourists who come to visit this region could visit several countries at the same time. However, he said, the tourism plans need to be coordinated. Together, they are serious about carrying out the program.

#### **Role in Cambodia Conference Assessed**

*BK0408115189 Bangkok THAI RAI in Thai  
4 Aug 89 p 1*

[Column by Chalam Khao (pseudonym): "Best at Keeping Secrets"]

[Text] The international conference on the settlement of the Cambodian problem recently held for 3 days in Paris concluded on a very successful note. The outcome of the conference has greatly surpassed those amateur-level attempts to solve the Cambodian problem.

The most important agreement reached during the conference was setting up three committees to deal with the Cambodian issue.

The first committee is designed to provide an international control mechanism to monitor the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The second committee was set up to guarantee a cease-fire, to ensure that no party gives lethal aid to any Cambodian faction, and to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power. The third committee will be responsible for the repatriation of Cambodian refugees and the renovation and reconstruction of the Cambodian nation.

The major obstacle which many participants anticipated was an eventual agreement on the reconciliation of the four Cambodian factions.

Thailand proposed a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian conflict while Vietnam disagreed, saying that the problem would be settled once the Vietnamese troops were withdrawn. France managed a compromise of these two stances by setting up an ad hoc committee to sort out the problem within a certain period of time. France and Indonesia volunteered to preside over the negotiations.

After an agreement on the main principles has been reached, between now and 28 August, the working committee will study the details of the following points:

What should the troop withdrawal control mechanism comprise? How many persons would it need? Should it be armed? If so, what types of weapons? How many guns, cars, and helicopters will be needed? What criteria should be set to prevent the Cambodian factions from renewing the battle? How should the disarmament be conducted and what measures should be taken against possible violators? Where in Cambodia should the refugees be sent? How much land should they be given? What accessories will they need in order to survive? How should their children be educated? How should Cambodia be reconstructed?

Before all of the above-mentioned questions can be answered, the United Nations will send a fact-finding mission, through Thailand, to Cambodia to survey the war-torn country. The survey mission will look for how many roads, how much water, and how many electrical facilities remain.

It is hard to believe that all of this will materialize.

Cambodia is progressing toward peace.

Why was an agreement reached so easily at the Paris international conference? The answer is that everything had already been agreed upon earlier in Bangkok.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai foreign minister, quietly invited leaders from five nations—China, the United States, Japan, France, and Singapore—to a meeting at the Saranrom Palace [location of the Thai Foreign Ministry] on 23 July. At this meeting all sides agreed on the direction to follow. Then they all kept quiet about the results; they did not whisper a clue to anyone. All sides did their best to keep the secret, leaving everyone else in the dark. Eventually, the secret revealed itself in Paris. With extra support from Canada, things finally came out in an unexpected fashion.

Yes, that is how the professionals work things out with such sophistication. All those inexperienced new faces who think they are marvelous should learn from this settlement.

#### **Praphat to Report to Paris on Cambodian Refugees**

*BK0308144589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1419 GMT  
3 Aug 89*

[by Michael Shari]

[Text] Site 8 refugee camp, Thailand, Aug 3 (AFP)—Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said here Thursday that Thailand would report to the Paris conference on Cambodia on the situation at this Khmer Rouge refugee camp, which came under artillery fire from Cambodia in June.

Mr. Praphat, who visited the sprawling camp with reporters and Thai military officers, refused to disclose his assessment of the situation at Site 8.

The U.N.-aided camp was not quite back to normal after shelling June 21-22 which forced the population of 36,000 refugees to evacuate temporarily.

The refugees had rebuilt dozens of bamboo huts with blue plastic sheeting for roofs near a steep mountainside next to the camp for cover.

According to official Thai military figures given to reporters here, only three refugees were killed and 28 wounded. Army officers rejected earlier reports of eight or more killed.

Mr. Praphat said he would report to Thai foreign minister Sithi Sawetasila, who is attending the international conference on the decade-old conflict, so he could convey information on Site 8 to conference participants.

He said he hoped the conference would shed light on what had been "behind" the attack. He declined to go into detail on what he called an "internal affair."

While in the camp, Thai officers responsible for security showed Mr. Praphat and reporters several craters from the 29 artillery shells and one missile.

Mr. Praphat also held talks with chief Khmer Rouge administrator Seng Sok, who said he had been following coverage of the Paris conference on international and Khmer Rouge radio services.

Mr. Seng Sok, who said he had joined the Khmer Rouge in 1970 in his home province of Kompong Speu, said he and his nine-member administrative committee at site 8 wanted Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan to lead his faction in a quadripartite coalition government in Phnom Penh after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

He said the refugees in the camp, the largest of several Khmer Rouge-administered camps along the war-torn border, would accept repatriation only after a U.N.-verified withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, which invaded Cambodia in late 1978 to oust a Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh.

"We want you to return as owners of your own home," Mr. Praphat told the 41-year-old administrator.

The Paris conference is to set up international monitoring of the withdrawal scheduled for September and move toward a settlement between the warring factions—the tripartite resistance and Phnom Penh.

The countries attending the conference include Vietnam and China, which backs the Khmer Rouge as the military muscle of the resistance coalition.

Foreign ministry officials accompanying Mr. Praphat said a U.N. fact-finding mission was expected to arrive in Thailand for an inspection of border camps holding a total of some 300,000 Cambodian refugees but that it was not known which camps they would visit.

Reports reaching Bangkok on Thursday said the Khmer Rouge was the only faction to oppose the mission.

The artillery and missile attacks late last month prompted a warning from Bangkok that Thai forces would return fire if the incident was repeated.

But Lieutenant Colonel Phnom Chinawichan told reporters accompanying Mr. Praphat that he doubted live rounds would be fired instead of warning smoke shells.

Some 3,400 "enemy" shells fell on the Thai side of the border, killing 10 Thai civilians but no soldiers in the past 10 months, said the deputy commander of the Burapha field force on the border some 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of Bangkok.

"Ninety percent of the shells were probably strays," he said, adding: "but if we fire back we would have to shoot to kill."

#### **Border Situation Under Study**

BK0308030989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
3 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] At the height of ongoing talks in Paris on the Cambodian peace settlement, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan will be leaving this morning for Aranyaprathet, for what sources say is a visit to study the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border.

Praphat, who will also visit the Site 8 Khmer Rouge refugee camp, will then report his findings back to Paris, where 19 ministerial delegations are now attending the international peace conference.

On Tuesday [1 August], the Paris conference approved a United Nations proposal to send a UN commission to Cambodia to gather information for the talks. The commission, which arrives in Bangkok this weekend for talks on schedule and precise locations for their Cambodian tour, is expected to visit the Thai border, according to the sources.

The sources said a Paris report on the UN mission has already been forwarded through the Foreign Ministry to Thai army units at the border.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Sokesman Pratyathawi Thawethikun cited local Thai officers, who intercepted messages from Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, as saying that the recent fade-out of heavy Vietnamese shelling along the Thai-Cambodian border was a result of the softened stance by Hanoi and the Phnom Penh government in Paris.

In the weeks prior to last Sunday's beginning of the Paris talks, Vietnamese forces in Cambodia stepped up their offensive against resistance forces, particularly the Khmer Rouge, in areas opposite to Aranyaprathet district, Prachin Buri province.

Over one hundred stray artillery shells landed on Thai soil, resulting in local casualties, and forcing villages to be evacuated.

Pratyathawi said Praphat's one-day trip to the border will cover a briefing on the situation there by senior officers of the Burapha Task Force.

The minister may also hold talks with Khmer Rouge authorities at Site 8, the spokesman added.

Commenting on the peace talks, Pratyathawi said that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's efforts, and those of the United States, China, France and other participating countries, are to be credited with forcing a reconciliation among the four contending Cambodian factions, allowing for a successful beginning to the conference.

Since 1979, the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh government has been fighting the tripartite resistance forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former premier Son Sann, Khieu Samphan of the China-backed Khmer Rouge.

The spokesman said the results so far at Paris have proved that the Foreign Ministry's firm policy on Cambodia was recognized by the conference and has forced Hanoi and Phnom Penh to soften its stance during the talks.

#### **Inspects Site 8 Refugee Camp**

BK0408055989 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
4 Aug 89 p 4

[Text] Aranyaprathet—The Burapha Task Force would no longer need troop reinforcements as the prospect of a political settlement has arisen at the Paris conference, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan was told at a briefing at Site 8 yesterday.

The minister was on an inspection tour of the site which was pounded by Vietnamese troops between July 20-22. The site houses 3,495 Khmer Rouge civilians.

During a meeting with Mr Son Sak, the camp administrator, Mr Praphat urged the refugees there to consider returning home after the settlement is achieved.

He assured them that Thailand will assist them to return home "in safety and with dignity."

Mr Son Sek said the camp residents were thinking about it but had very low confidence in the possibility of going home after September when the Vietnamese troops were scheduled to withdraw.

"We want the withdrawal to be verified by an International Control Mechanism under the UN. We want the country to be ruled by a government made up of four factions including the Khmer Rouge and that led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk," Mr Son Sek said.

During a briefing earlier in the day, the Burapha Task Force informed Mr Praphat that there has been no shelling at Site 8 since late last month.

The July 21 shelling caused three deaths and nine injuries.

On that date, 28 rockets landed on the site, dispersing more than 10,000 residents and forcing officials to draw back to inner shelters. They returned to their tents near Khao Ta Ngok on July 23.

Official records registered 21 clashes since last October at the four checkpoints of the task force. Over the period, 3,406 shells have landed in the area.

"It's a pity that Vietnam has induced such tragic incident at the time of strenuous efforts for a political settlement in Paris," Mr Praphat said.

Mr Praphat was also told that Thai officials are keeping a close watch on border trade.

#### **Praphat To Join UN Fact-Finding Team**

BK0408013589 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Thai and United Nations officials will meet in Bangkok next week to discuss how Thailand can facilitate the operations of a UN fact-finding team assigned to survey Cambodia to prepare for a possible ceasefire and free elections in the war-ravaged country, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan told *THE NATION* yesterday.

Praphat said that Lt Gen Martin Vadset, chief of staff of the UN Truce and Supervision Organization (UNTSO), will lead a group of 14 experts to Bangkok on Sunday [6 August].

The group is expected to hold extensive discussions with Thai officials regarding the mission requested early this week by the 19-nation conference on Cambodia in Paris. Participants agreed at the international meeting that a UN fact-finding team should gather information that will facilitate the enforcement of a ceasefire and free elections in the war-torn country.



Informed sources said that UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had requested Thailand's assistance during his meeting with the Thai delegation in Paris.

Perez de Cuellar's request was relayed to the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday and prompted Praphat to visit the Thai-Cambodian border east of Aranyaprathet district of Prachin Buri yesterday.

Praphat received a briefing from the deputy commander of the Burapha task force on the latest fighting situation on the border and visited the Khmer Rouge-controlled Site 8 refugee camp south of Aranyaprathet. Site 8 came under heavy artillery attacks by Vietnamese gunners late last month. Scores of Cambodians were killed and injured in the shellings.

It is expected that most areas to be inspected by the UNTSO team are close to the Thai border, said the sources.

**'Foreign Troops' Cross Over From Cambodia**  
BK0408011989 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—More than 100 villagers fled their border hamlet following an intrusion late last night by about 100 foreign troops believed to have come from the other side of the Thai-Cambodian border.

A company of village volunteers from Aranyaprathet district rushed to the village in Tambon Phansuk and were later reinforced by a border patrol police force from the 12th Border Patrol Police [BPP] command responsible for security in the sensitive area. The situation was tense at press time as the unidentified foreign troops had dug in on Thai soil while the Burapha task force placed its troops on full alert for a possible flush-out operation, border sources told *THE NATION*.

The villagers near Khlong Nam Sai spotted the intruders at about 9 pm and immediately reported it to the 12th BPP command for rescue. Shortly afterwards, Ditthamun Siriphanit, district officer, led about one company of villager volunteers from the district seat to the scene but darkness prevented them from entering the occupied village.

The volunteers later gathered at the tambon police station in front of Khlong Nam Sai while about 100 residents who fled their hamlet and those from neighbouring Non Sao-E village took shelter at the police station and Prachin Buri Agriculture College.

**Foreigners Withdraw**  
BK0408103689 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Aug 89 Afternoon Edition p 1

[Text] Aranyaprathet—A unit of foreign forces withdrew back into Cambodia after briefly occupying a small Thai village here last night, local authorities said.

They said the intruders came into Mu 3 village in Tambon Phansuk, about 30 km from this key border town at around 10.45.

Four of the intruders, speaking in Khmer, approached a house belonging to Thawipanya Saensuk and demanded four chickens from him and two sets of flashlight batteries, according to the authorities.

They said another group of the intruders went to two other houses to ask for flashlights.

Dozens of frightened villagers immediately left the village and gathered at an agricultural college and a police station, about one kilometre from the village.

Units of defence volunteers, border patrol policemen and soldiers were later sent into the village but found that the intruders had already left, presumably having crossed the border back into Cambodia.

The villagers were asked to return to the village at around midnight.

**Activities of Visiting Lao Delegation**  
BK0408034789 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
4 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] A Lao government delegation reached an agreement yesterday with academics from Chulalongkorn University on academic cooperation, including exchanges of students and academic, technological and medical information, a university rector said yesterday.

Prof Charat Suwanwela said Laos has expressed an interest in sending some students to attend classes at Chulalongkorn University, without them having to go through entrance examinations, but the delegation was concerned about the high expense of studying here.

The university welcomed the students, and was willing to cover some of their expenses, he said.

Charat added that the exchange of academic knowledge could begin as soon as the University is contacted by the Laotian side.

Lao Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sisavat Keobounphan, who leads the 15-member delegation on a four-day visit here, said he was impressed by the Thai academic system, and hoped that his country would have a comprehensive university like Chulalongkorn one day.

He said the Laotian students, after finishing their studies here, could return home to educate students in Laos.

The Laotian leader paid a courtesy call on Acting Prime Minister Phong Sarasin at Government House yesterday morning, where he raised the issue of cooperation in boosting bilateral trade and relations.



Gen Sisavat informed Phong that the purpose of the delegation's visit here was to hold talks with Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, his counterpart, as chairman, on the Thai-Lao Policy Implementation Committee, on issues ranging from the border situation to economic, cultural, and security cooperation.

Sisavat suggested that the construction of a border bridge across the Mekong River be accelerated, as a means to strengthen ties and facilitate transportation between the two countries.

Minister Phong said he assured the Laotian leader that the region would prosper once peace was reinstated.

Phong said that Thailand would consider the Laotian request to lift a ban on strategic goods to the land-locked country.

Last October, Thailand shortened the list of banned goods to Laos from 61 to 29.

Phong told reporters that Thailand's trade deficit with Laos, the country's first, was not serious when compared with the benefits the country has received from importing timber from its neighbour.

The minister said Thailand did not object to Laos joining the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), but the decision was dependent on ASEAN as a whole, which has to consider the qualifications of any possible new member.

During the talks, Sisavat told the Thai side that Phoumi Vongvichit, Laos' acting president, has extended an invitation to HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon to visit his country.

The Laotian delegates will leave tomorrow for northeastern Thailand, where they will visit Khon Kaen University. The team is scheduled to leave for Vientiane Saturday via Nong Khai.

#### **Khukrit Criticizes Sisavat's Visit**

BK0408132189 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai  
3 Aug 89 p 9

[M.R. Khukrit Pramot's "Soi Suanphlu" column]

[Text] General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the Lao People's Army Planning Staff, is currently visiting Thailand to negotiate problems which may still remain concerning the Thai-Lao border.

Actually, there are no Thai-Lao border problems outstanding at present. However, it appears that there are disputes between Thailand and Laos which originated in Vientiane and which do not deal with the common border between the two countries.

On 4 July, Lao national radio broadcast an article strongly critical of Thailand, saying Thailand has schemed to colonize Laos. Because Thailand could not colonize Laos by force, the radio said, it has resorted to trade tricks to achieve its aim. I sympathize somewhat with Laos on this because if Laos is not careful and continues to allow Thai businessmen to operate in Laos by setting up business companies and operating lumber concessions and motels, it will not be long before Laos will become Thailand's slave of one type or another. It could become Thailand's financial slave, which is no different than being any other kind of slave.

The saying that Thailand and Laos are brotherly countries could become true in the real sense of the word. This is because as trade develops and other contacts involving money grow, the two countries will become inseparable. In this situation, the brothers from Thailand would wield great influence in Laos and would be followed wherever they go by Lao officials dressed in uniforms, like a procession. One day you might see papers in Vientiane carrying the headline: "A Thai brother is declaring a holiday in Vientiane to celebrate his birthday. Any Problem?" I sincerely sympathize with Laos. I know what the present Thai business sector is like and the nature of the major businessmen. The current business system in Thailand has reverted to the old system where the older brother bullies the younger brother, or to the system of master and slave.

Money has caused all of this. There is no reason why the kip [Lao currency] could not develop the same way [as the baht in Thailand] in Laos.

A PASASON article last Friday charged that the Thai Foreign Ministry is trying to obstruct General Chatchai's policy in order to prevent peace in Indochina. This article instigated division between friends living on the same street.

I have to commend General Sisavat for his audacity in coming to Bangkok after the recent wicked Lao slanders against Thailand. Gen Sisavat must:

- be extremely thick-skinned.
- be extremely stupid and know nothing about what has happened or is happening. His daily activity involves nothing more than going around hugging and kissing people.
- really like to visit Bangkok or must be keeping mistresses in Bangkok. He is willing to risk having to answer tough questions just to be able to come to Bangkok either to shop, stay in a luxurious first class hotel, or sleep with his mistresses.

If it were not for any or all of the above reasons, ordinary people like you and I would not volunteer to come negotiate in Bangkok. How would we answer the questions that the Thai Foreign Ministry and military will ask?

In any event, Gen Sisavat's answers will definitely be incoherent. Only crazy people would give credence to his answers.

The PASASON article made the Thai Foreign Ministry appear like a second State Railways Authority [SRA]. The SRA did things that no other agency can do, like suffering three train derailments in 1 month.

The PASASON article praised Prime Minister Chatchai on his policy of turning Indochina into a marketplace. Everyone, including Laos, is praising the prime minister on this policy; so much so that I now feel nauseated just hearing about it.

The PASASON article praised Gen Chatchai while taking a swipe at the Foreign Ministry. It charged that the Foreign Ministry was trying to undermine the Thai Government's prestige and lofty attempts to bring peace.

Continuing, the article said that the Foreign Ministry has tried to obstruct the government's policy (of turning the battlefield into a field for lovemaking) with its announcement that Thailand will permit the transit of U.S. lethal aid through its territory to the resistance forces that oppose the Hun Sen government in Cambodia. It said the announcement obstructs the cooperation which all sides have been seeking. When the war in Cambodia is over, the Thai-Cambodian border will continue to be an obstacle to cooperation and trade, as well as to Gen Chatchai's policy of turning the battlefield into a field for lovemaking.

How did you like the scathing nature of the PASASON article?

As a Thai citizen, after listening to Lao radio and reading the PASASON article I feel that human rights in Thailand are lagging behind.

Suppose I were to go abroad. A radio station in the country I visit would definitely seek an interview with me. What if in that interview I criticized the Thai Government in the same manner that Laos did on its radio last July. If that were not enough, what if I published an article in the New York Times criticizing Sitthi Sawetsila for being a person who was easily offended, and charged that by trying to obstruct Gen Chatchai's policies, Sitthi seeks to replace Chatchai. Such an article would definitely infuriate the foreign minister, being as easily offended as he is.

What I want to ask is: Would I be allowed to return home in Thailand after what I did abroad; let alone visit Thailand as a foreign dignitary [as in Gen Sisavat's case]? The answer is that I would run into problems.

I learned that the Foreign Ministry said it would ignore what Gen Sisavat had said earlier when it negotiates with him and his delegation, and it would not do anything that would affect the prosperous relations between the two countries.

If it were me making the abrasive screams and not Gen Sisavat, would the Foreign Ministry treat me as kindly?

Believe me, unpleasant matters will continue in our dealings with Vientiane as long as that city is not razed.

#### **General Downplays Khukrit's 'Attack'**

BR0408031589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
4 Aug 89 p 3

[Text] The military yesterday shrugged off a surprise attack by former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot on visiting Laotian Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Sisavat Keobounphan despite the fact that the visitor is acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's guest.

Khukrit unleashed his strongly-worded remarks in his Soi Suanphlu column of yesterday's edition of SIAM RAT daily and in response, Supreme Command Spokesman Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut only commented that the Thai mass media is not under state control and has the freedom to air their views.

That comment reminded an answer by Sisavat's delegation to an inquiry by the Thai side why Laos' PASASON newspaper published an article last Friday, accusing the Foreign Ministry of undermining Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning the Indochinese battlefields into a marketplace and fuelling the war inside Cambodia by allowing foreign arms to go through Thailand to resistance Cambodian guerrillas. The Lao delegation said the article did not reflect the official policy of Vientiane which has allowed the mass media more freedom of expression.

"Thailand is ruled by democracy which allows people to air their views freely. Even Laos has become open-minded enough to allow its people to express their independent opinions," Maj Gen Narudon said.

Downplaying Khukrit's move, the military spokesman said the former premier's article should not affect bilateral relations of the two neighbouring countries.

"The objective of the Laotian military's official visit here is, frankly speaking, to cement bilateral ties and dispel existing mutual suspicions," he said.

Maj Gen Narudon said that the bilateral agreement covering wide-ranging cooperation will be signed next month when Gen Chawalit visits Vientiane. The signing ceremony was earlier scheduled to take place during the Laotian leader's presence in Thailand but was abruptly postponed in the wake of the PASASON daily's criticism

of Thailand. But Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phat Akkhanitbut earlier said it was adjourned because the Thai Cabinet has yet to approve the draft agreement.

In his Soi Suanphlu column, Khukrit reminded readers that the Lao attack last Friday was not the first of its kind. He said that such an attack was once broadcast on July 4 over Radio Vientiane which said the premier's policy of creating trade zone in Indochina was only a ploy for Thailand to colonize the three Indochinese nations through economic means after the failure to dominate them by force. Laos later said "individuals", and not the government, was behind the broadcast.

The veteran politician dismissed the Laotian delegation's explanation on both attacks and commented that the second one was aimed at driving a wedge between the premier and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

Regarding Gen Sisavat, Khukrit said: "I could not help admiring him for his courage to visit Thailand despite the recent Lao attacks on Thailand and this trip can mean many things.

"First, he is most shameless person. Second, he is extremely stupid for not knowing what the Lao mass media has done to the host country and third, Gen Sisavat would like to frequent Bangkok ... (for his personal happiness)."

In a sarcastic tone, Khukrit said in the last case, Gen Sisavat must try hard to explain to his colleagues in Vientiane why he visited Bangkok at present.

He said he had learned that the Thai diplomats told the Laotian delegation that the ministry would ignore the Lao attack because it wants to promote the good relationship between the two countries.

"If I was as aggressive as Gen Sisavat, will the Foreign Ministry still be so generous like this? Believe me, troubles with Laos will never be gone unless Vientiane has been burned to ground," he concluded.

**Deputy Speaker Warns of 'Cracks' in Government**  
*BK0408020389 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
4 Aug 89 p 2

[Text] Deputy House Speaker Thana Mettarikanon urged Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday to quickly patch up "widening cracks" in the government bloc before the Opposition can take advantage of the situation.

"The situation is dangerous. Some coalition MPs [members of parliament] don't even look at each other now," said Thana, an executive of the Social Action Party.

"Some do exchange smiles, but in their minds they are saying I will get you one day."

The usually-reserved Thana blamed the situation on the recent censure debate against four ministers which he said increased mistrust among coalition partners.

About 30 government MPs, most of them members of the Chat Thai and Social Action parties, did not vote for Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat of the Democrat Party, prompting protests from the Democrats.

Thana said the Opposition might not seek to censure ministers of various parties again in the next parliamentary session. "What will happen if the Opposition targets a particular party?" he said.

Before last month's no-confidence session, the Opposition claimed government parties were stabbing each other in the back by providing information to back corruption charges against the four ministers.

Thana called for urgent talks among coalition leaders to solve the conflicts. "Though senior persons keep saying there is no problem, I confirm the problem exists," he said.

The deputy House speaker said a Cabinet shake-up might be inevitable because it was what many government MPs wanted.

Chatchai had denied he would change his Cabinet, and senior Democrats declared yesterday their party will not withdraw from the coalition.

**Chawalit Urges Chatchai To Crack Down on Graft**  
*BK0408051589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
4 Aug 89 p 1

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut revealed yesterday he had advised Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to close the lid on the country's corruption.

Talking to reporters yesterday, Gen Chawalit said he had raised the problem with the Premier out of concern over a report in an international magazine placing Thailand among nations plagued with corruption.

"I told him (Gen Chatchai) that he has done so much for the country but there is this problem that has not been corrected. When outsiders look at us this way, we should consider what we should do to erase this image of the country," Gen Chawalit said.

He said the PACIFIC REPORT 1989 placed Thailand as the ninth most corrupt country among more than 10 countries the magazine mentioned.

"Corruption leads to preferential treatment which is not the way of doing business in a free enterprise system," Gen Chawalit said. He said Thailand should not feel offended by the report but should try to find corrective measures to improve its image.

Gen Chawalit said he had been told by Gen Chatchai that his administration was doing its best to eliminate corruption and he had urged all parties to join him in the effort.

Minister Bun-ua Prasetsuwan of the Prime Minister's Office said he was convinced Gen Chawalit had obtained enough information before speaking out on the corruption problem.

The minister, who supervises the work of the Counter Corruption Commission [CCC] said, however, that the CCC could not launch any investigation until formal complaints are lodged.

Social Democratic Force Party leader Chatchawan Chomphudaeng said Gen Chawalit's comment was a reflection of the problems of the present-day bureaucratic system.

"Ordinary people need to bring something along with them to please government officials whenever they contact the officials for their help or else they'll face a lot of trouble," he said.

Democrat Party executive committee member Samphan Thongsamak said he was also convinced that Gen Chawalit must have evidence to back up his comments on corruption.

He added, however, that the general should produce the evidence to give weight to his words.

## Vietnam

### **New Import-Export Bank, Economic Ties Discussed** *BK0308131589 Hanoi International Service in English* 1000 GMT 3 Aug 89

[*"Talk of the Week" feature: "Activities Relating to External Economic Ties in the First Half of This Year"*]

[Text] First of all, there is a change in attitude among responsible authorities and officials regarding the need to promote activities relating to external economic relations. This is to be done alongside efforts to slow down and finally check inflation, consolidate and improve the efficiency of various economic sectors, particularly the state sector.

This change in attitude led to economic improvements in the first half of this year despite many difficulties stemming from a failure to re gear the economy in tandem with the new mechanism of management.

In the first 6 months of this year, 53 percent of the year's target for imports were fulfilled. This shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period last year.

Also in the first half of this year, Vietnam's overall trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries rapidly increased in terms of groups of commodities such as light-industrial products, handicrafts, art articles, and farm produce. The forms of cooperation have been more diversified. It is interesting to note that the growing number of foreign teams who came to Vietnam to explore the possibility for investment. And Vietnam's trade relations with nonsocialist countries have been developing favorably with bright prospects.

Since the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investment in Vietnam in December 1987, the Vietnamese government has granted licenses to 63 foreign investment projects of which, 27 projects have been put into operation.

According to the assessment made by the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet, foreign investment in Vietnam has been modest, yet important and encouraging. It affirms the correct line for external economic relations set out by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This reflects the dynamism and creativeness of many Vietnamese economic concerns as well as the results of initial efforts regarding state management of foreign investment.

To further promote the outcome of external economic activities, the Council of Ministers has decided to set up an Import and Export Bank of Vietnam. The bank engages in a wide range of activities such as production and imports and exports. The decision concerning the setting up of the bank makes clear that organizations and private persons in all economic sectors inside and outside Vietnam can take part in all activities of the bank. The share value is to be insured not only by local but by hard currencies. It would be not realistic to believe that efforts to promote external economic activities might lead to a breakthrough in the country's economy. It is necessary, however, to consider it a good omen in the current process of renovation in Vietnam.

### **Dong Sy Nguyen Chairs Capital Investment Meeting** *BK0308133989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese* 2300 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] From 31 July to 1 August in Hanoi, the Council of Ministers convened a conference of various ministries, central-level sectors, and provinces and cities north of Thua Thien-Hue to review work related to investment in capital construction during the first half of 1989.

The conference, which was presided over by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Sy Nguyen, concentrated on discussing three issues such as furnishing capital for the investment in capital construction during the first 6 months of the year, redistributing investment capital for 1989, and renovating the mechanism of employment of investment capital with the aim of preventing deviations in investment and capital construction at present.



Addressing the conference, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen said:

Our mechanism of capital investment still relies on state subsidy and our party and state policies of renovation have not yet been executed satisfactorily in this domain.

To renovate the mechanism? of investment in capital construction, first of all, we must clearly determine the sources of capital, including capital furnished by central and local budgets, capital acquired by the grass-roots units themselves, capital borrowed from banks, capital obtained through joint ventures, capital amassed from the people, capital received in the form of aid, and capital borrowed from or acquired through cooperation with foreign countries.

We must also determine which source of capital is still subject to state subsidy and which source can be obtained in the form of loans. We cannot keep on with the indiscriminate subsidy situation as at present.

**Dong Sy Nguyen Tours Typhoon Damage in Thanh Hoa**  
*BK2907084889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] On 27 and 28 July, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a working visit to Thanh Hoa Province in connection with the efforts to overcome the aftermath of typhoon No 6. He was accompanied by representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Food Industry, Water Conservancy, Energy, Communications and Transportation, Marine Products, and Education, the State Planning Commission, the General Posts and Telegraph Department, and the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen visited the people and inspected the situation in Tinh Gia and Quang Xuong Districts. He toured Xuan Lam village and the worksite of Communications Project No 471, the two places worst hit by the typhoon which caused heavy losses.

The comrade leaders of the Thanh Hoa Provincial Party and People's Committees briefed the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers on their guidance of typhoon control work, the losses inflicted, and the various policies and measures aimed at overcoming the aftermath of typhoon No 6. After listening to Thanh Hoa Province's reports and the opinions of the ministries and sectors concerned, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen remarked: Typhoon N. 6 was a strong one that caused serious and widespread losses to the locality. Despite the inaccurate weather forecasts, the province, owing to its active efforts to monitor the typhoon and update its observations, was able to make a more correct assessment of the situation and worked out its typhoon control guidelines accordingly. However, because of the province's failure to communicate its updated observations to the grass

roots and the people, the latter had become complacent, thus affecting the typhoon control efforts and causing considerable losses. Typhoon control instructions were limited to generalities and consisted mostly of paperwork, lacking in concrete guidelines directing the people to concentrate on a number of key tasks. Thus, when the typhoon hit with an unexpected speed, the people became confused.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers instructed Thanh Hoa to focus first of all on directing the production of the 10th-month crop to the best of its ability, to use the shortest-term rice varieties to retransplant the areas damaged by waterlogging, and to step up the planting of vegetables and subsidiary food crops. He advised the province to mobilize a mutual-help movement and to ensure that all money is spent openly for the right purposes. In the face of the difficulties facing the local fishermen, the province may apply an investment policy under which funds will be provided in advance with products to be collected and capital outlay recovered later at preferential interest rates.

**Efforts To Restore Electricity Noted**

*BK0408101289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Since 3 August, electric power belonging to the national power grid has been diverted from a 220-kv transformer station in Ha Dong to Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh. Efforts have also been urgently made to restore various power lines from 35 kv downward.

From the morning of 27 July, many power lines have been one by one put into full or partial use to supply electricity to various towns, antiwaterlogging or antidrought pumping stations, and production establishments. The Thanh Hoa power grid alone has served efforts to combat waterlogging for 16,000 out of 23,000 hectares of waterlogged land and to fight drought for 53,000 out of 57,000 hectares of drought-stricken land.

These are the initial results obtained by the cadres and workers of the Electricity Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of Energy, particularly of the Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Power Generating Authorities, the Electricity Transfer Service, and the 1st Electricity Assembly Corporation, in overcoming the aftermath of typhoon No 6.

Typhoon No 6 knocked down two electric poles numbered 51 and 52 and caused 7 other electric poles in the Nong Cong area—belonging to the 220-kv Ha Dong-Thanh Hoa-Vinh power line—to tilt down. The 110-kv line had seven electric poles downed, from the transformer station at the Che three-way road junction leading to Tho Xuan. The 35-kv line had 88 electric poles downed in the Tinh Gia, Nong Cong, Quang Xuong, and Dong Son areas. Power lines from 10-kv downward had 371 electric poles destroyed. Three transformer stations



were heavily damaged. Of which, the Quang Xuong intermediary transformer station have had to replace its 1,000 kv/ampere alternator and to rebuild its compound.

Despite heavy losses, thanks to its new working method, the 1st Electricity Corporation has clearly assigned work to every unit to take over. The corporation has organized various units to come to repair the 220-kv high voltage line and the 220-kv transformer station in Thanh Hoa. Meanwhile, subordinate units of various electricity generating authorities have cooperated with their relevant localities in repairing those power lines from 35 kv downward. Many kinds of electric materials and equipment from various storehouses of the corporation have been quickly sent to their destinations for support repair-work.

Various units of the electricity sector are concentrating on completing the restoration of a number of 10-kv lines in Quang Xuong, Nong Cong, and Tinh Gia Districts to promptly get electricity for support of production and life.

**Vo Nguyen Giap Receives Awarding-Winning Students**  
*BK0408091389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] Council of Ministers Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap on 3 August received in Hanoi the Vietnamese student delegation that just returned from the 30th international mathematics contest organized by the FRG. Education Minister Pham Minh Hac and Prof Doan Quynh leader of the Vietnamese student delegation briefed Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap on training activities of the delegation prior to attending the contest as well as its achievements in the FRG. All six students participating in the contest won prizes and ranked 9th among the 49 delegations.

Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap commended the professors and students for their efforts and achievements scored at this international mathematics contest. He urged that these students must study more both in mathematical theory and practice, be modest about their achievements, and strive to become outstanding scientific-technological cadres to serve the society. He also presented awards to the delegation.

**Student Scholarships Announced**

*BK0308115989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Recently the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 63-HDBT on scholarships and tuition fees for students at various universities, colleges, and vocational colleges.

The decision states: Effective 1 July 1989, students of standard schools will each be given a full scholarship of 22,000 dong in accordance with the plan norms set by the state. The number of full scholarships allocated to

the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools will meet 70 percent of its annual training plan set by the state. Each year, students will receive scholarships for 11 months.

The Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools must guide the administration and use of the scholarship funds based on the scholastic achievements of students and on the state's social welfare policy. It must authorize universities, colleges, and vocational middle schools to collect tuition fees from those who are supposed to pay, as part of their training fund.

The Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle School must fix a rational rate for tuition fees, taking into account training costs and the promotional policy for each branch, and must adopt a system of tuition exemptions or reductions for those entitled to this favor.

Tuition funds should not be deleted from the training budget, and should be used for support of teaching cadres in accordance with instructions from the the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers on 9 March 1989 decided to dissolve the Educational Reform Committee. Responsibility for continued research on educational reform now rests with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education and Vocational Middle Schools. To step up this task, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision saying that the comrade minister of education will take full responsibility and will join the comrade minister of higher education and vocational middle schools in providing direct guidance for the completion of a recapitulative report on educational reform and in recommending adjustments for certain matters concerning the substance of educational reform for the years ahead. Meanwhile, the comrade minister of education will have to quickly carry out new educational reform in our country in line with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party congress and other resolutions of the party Central Committee.

**Rubber Industry Aids Cambodian Counterpart**

*BK0308151889 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT*  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3—The Vietnam rubber industry has so far helped Cambodia restore 41,500 out of its 50,000 hectares of rubber and put 3,200 other hectares under rubber.

Many Vietnamese specialists have been sent to Cambodia to help train 600 technicians and a large number of workers in nursery, cross breeding, plant protection,

exploitation and processing of rubber. Over the past ten years the industry has helped Cambodia process 111,800 [metric] tons of rubber latex most of which [are] for export.

A rubber processing factory with a capacity of 6,000 tons a year is being built in Cambodia with Vietnam's assistance.

A cooperation between the rubber industries of Vietnam and Cambodia for the rest of this year and the coming period was signed in last June. [sentence as received]

**Vietnam Front Organization Visits East Germany**  
*BK0308152289 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT*  
3 Aug 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 3—A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Ho Anh Dung, deputy secretary-general of the Front Central Committee, visited the German Democratic Republic from July 17-28.

During this visit, beside Berlin, the delegation visited Karl-Marx Stadt and Frankfurt-an-der-Oder. It had working sessions with the National Front Council of the G.D.R. during which both sides agreed upon new forms of activity to promote the friendship between the Vietnamese and G.D.R. peoples and the cooperation between their two front organizations.

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

1 Aug. 1989

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